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CHILD SLAVERY.

NEW JERSEY LABOR MISLEADERS TO UPROOT IT WITH TALK.

Appeal to State Authorities, Who, They Say, Are Persistent Violators of Every Labor Law on the Statute Books—The Horrors of Minotola's Glass Factories.

Milville, Nov. 16.—After many futile efforts to enforce the "labor" laws of New Jersey, the misleaders, otherwise known as the officers of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, have once again announced "their determination to uproot child slavery in the glass factories of New Jersey."

The means employed with this end in view have, up to the present, been simply talk, and talk it is likely to continue to be until the matter is blown over.

Conferences have been held, first among the misleaders themselves and then between the misleaders and Governor Voorhees.

The first conference was held yesterday at the national headquarters of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association in the Witherspoon Building.

Many prominent members of the organization were present, among them being Dennis A. Hayes, president of the Association and W.M. Doughty vice president.

Doughty had just returned from Trenton, where, accompanied by George Branin, a prominent union glass worker, of Milville, and Thomas F. Tracey, who is described as "an official of the American Federation of Labor," he had a long interview with Governor Voorhees concerning "child slavery and other violations of the law at the Minotola Glass Works."

He reported some pretty tall talking; and believed all the Governor's professions, despite the past actions of the State authorities, which have always been detrimental to the interest of labor and vice versa, favorable to the interests of capital. Said Doughty:

"We talked with the Governor for two hours, and when he had heard our testimony he said he would order at once a strict investigation of the conditions at Minotola, and would see that the laws relating to child labor and cash payments were enforced.

"I am satisfied that Governor Voorhees did not konw the conditions of affairs until enlightened by us, and I believe he was thoroughly in earnest when he said he was going to bring about a change."

The value of the Governor's declaration to the effect a change may best be determined by the statement of "President" Hayes, that "There are thirteen laws benefitting (sic) the laboring class on the statute books of New Jersey. Not one of these has been eforced by the State officials for ten years."

It seems hard to believe that the Governor of the State is not aware of this condition of affairs; every workingman is informed upon it.

Hayes statement upon the matter is worthy of production in full. It shows that if there is no change, there will be a "protest," which will mean more talk: all past protests having been nothing else but talk.

Hayes said:

"I have made complaints to Chief Factory Inspector Ward time and time again about the infant slavery practised in certain factories in South Jersey. Other members of this association have offered him proofs of violation of the law, but he has never taken any notice of our complaints.The union enforces the laws in the union shops. The taxpayers have to look to the paid State officials to enforce them elsewhere.

"There are thirteen laws benefitting the laboring class on the statute books of New Jersey. Not one of these has been enforced by the State officials for ten years. In the counties of Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem are 2,000 union glass blowers. Three-fourths of these men are property owners and citizen taxpayers. They pay the salaries of Factory Inspector Ward and his assistants.

"These men have good right to protest at the way the laws are violated, and if the promised reforms are not swift and genuine they will make a protest that will cause some public officials in New Jersey to quake. If this matter is allowed to blow over now we will go along for a little while and then some other infant will become a victim to the pernicious system of infant slavery.

"We propose to see that no infants are permitted to work in the glass factories, union or non-union, even if they have in their pockets fifty affidavits to the effect that they are twelve years of age, or over."

Hayes should look about him. Capitalists are crushing "small property owners" right and left, while practising child and other forms of slavery with impunity, "protests" to the contrary notwithstanding.

More than that is required to end the matter. The power of enforcing labor laws must be in the hands of the laboring class, conscious of the interests of their class. Until then all labor laws left for enforcement to capitalist governors, like Voorhees, will prove dead letters.

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DADDY OF THEM ALL.

A Gigantic Railway Trust Embracing Seven Big Systems is Formed.

So far as capitalization is concerned, the Billion Dollar Steel Trust is outclassed by the incorporation at Trenton, N. J., yesterday, of the Northern Securities Company, capitalized at $400,000,000, which will control the six great railways systems from Chicago to the Pacific, with their $2,000,000,000 in stocks and bonds and almost 50,000 miles of track. The filing fee was $80,000.

This combination marks the formation of the greatest trust in the world, and, without doubt, the most powerful trust in interests and influence.

Like the Steel Trust, it is a Morgan concerrn. Interested in it are the Rockefellers, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the Armour estate, James J. Hill, the Vanderbilts, Jacob Schiff, George Gould, E. H. Harriman, John D. Rockefeller, J. Kennedy Tod, Daniel S. Lamont, Robert Bacon, Brayton Ives, George F. Baker, James stillman, Charles Steele, Charles S. Mullen, James Speyer, Darius O. Mills, John W. Mackay, August Belmont, Charles H. Tweed, Edwin Hawley, John B. Haggin, E. F. Searles, H. E. Huntington, James D. Smith (Silent Smith), Richard Olney, William Endicott, George B. Gardiner, Francis W. Hunnewell, Roswell Miller, Peter Geddes and Samuel Spencer.

George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank; Richard Crimple and Alexander M.Hyatt are the incorporators. Crimple and Hyatt are simply figureheads to comply with the requirements of the law, which says that three persons must apply for every incorporation

This company will organize in a few days and Crimple and Hyatt will resign. They will be replaced by men powerful in the Hill-Morgan syndicate.

The Northern Securities Company is the "holding company" for the Northern and Great Northern stocks. Its shares will be issued to replace them, and the old stocks will be stored in safe deposit vaults as securities.

The new Burlington Railroad Company, which was organized some weeks ago, and about which there has been so much mystery, will hold an election today. Directors will be elected, throwing its control into the hands of the Hill and Hariman factions in common. This new company will then lease the entire Burlington system from the Northern Pacific, its owner.

No other railroad will participate in the settlement by way of exchanges of stock, but traffic agreements will be signed among the roads that will carry out the "community of interest" idea formulated a year ago by George Gould.

This will bring Missouri Pacific, Atchison and Southern Pacific together with the Union and Central Pacific and the Northwestern lines. The only roads now in position to make trouble are the Great Western and the Wisconsin Central, both of which are insignificant factors.

The charter of the Northern Securities Company takes advantage of New Jersey's comparatively recent law, providing that the holders of two-thirds of the stock, and not two-thirds of the stockholders, may manage the affairs of the concern.

The men who are in the new combine are the same men interested in the gigantic Steel Trust, and the two properties are really looked upon as allies and mutually strengthening each other.

The roads to be consolidated are the Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Northwestern Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Southern Pacific.

Much of the proposed consolidation has already been effected. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific, practically one concern, but kept separate because of legal difficulties, already own the Burlington, having issued bonds for $220,000,000 to take the capital stock, paying $20 in 4 per cent bonds for each $100 share of stock.

In a similar manner the Union Pacific recently secured control of the Southern Pacific. The combination solves the Northern Pacific Problem, the hostilities of which caused the panic last spring.

Bourgeois Women Oppose Socialism.

Paris, Nov. 17.—Women of the French capital have inlated a movement which is expected to considerably influence future elections. Their watchword is "Defence of Property, the Fatherland and Liberty," and they propose to support by influence and money candidates who will uphold their platform. An influential committee has been formed, under the leadership of the wife of Admiral de Cuverville, and recruiting is actively proceeding.

The women distinctly disclaim any championship of feminism, or that they are seking to obtain "impossible liberties or ridiculous equalities." They will devote special attention to men of the "better class" who do not take the trouble to vote and contemplate excluding from their drawing rooms all who are unable to prove that they have exercised the right of franchise.

A proclamation of the league which is now being circulated rejects socialism and internationalism, demands recognition of the right of French mothers to choose the teachers of their children and winds up with a reference to the recent legislation as follow:

"We desire that all consciences may be free on French soil .Functionaries and priests, monks and nuns also have consciences, and we demand liberty for them."

GERMANY'S CRISIS.

ONE-FOURTH OF ITS WORKING CLASS IDLE OR INSUFFICENTLY EMPLOYED.

Sudden Decline Follows a Period of Great Industrial Activity—Syndicates Take Advantage of the Situation and Advance Their Own Interests.

In a report of Consul-General F. H. Mason on German trade, just issued, the following remarks are made on the turn of the tide in German prosperity:

"It is generally conceded that the climax, or high tide, of German prosperity was reached during the Spring months of 1900. At that time there were engaged in mines and manufactures 39.12 per cent. of the population; in agriculture, 35.74 per ceent.; in commerce, 11.52 per cent.; in the army and liberal professions, 5.48 per cent.; domestic service, 1.71 per cent.; unoccupied, 6.43 per cent. When it is remembered that industries and mining occupy only 27 per cent. of the population of France and 24 per cent. of that of the United States, it will be seen how far the rural agrarian German states of 1870 have been converted into an indutrial nation under the empire. As population increased, and young men and women from the rural districts flocked in constantly-increasing numbers from the farms to the cities and manufacturing towns, agriculture fell, year by year, farther behind meeting the requirements of the people for food, so that, notwithstanding a good average harvest, the cereal imports of 1900 reached the following ominous figures in excess of exports:

	Tons.
Wheat	907,523
Rye	848,411
Oats	358,346
Barley	731,791
Wheat flour	222,283
Corn	1,382,908

"Such was the situation when the clouds which had been gathering for several months, burst and rapidly overspread the sky. During the summer business became more and more stagnant and the Autumn failed to bring any sign of revival. Capitalists became timid; factories of most kinds began to discharge employes and to shorten working hours; industrial stocks declined in value out of all proportion to the falling off in business; and by the end of November Germany was facing an economic crisis the extent and duration of which could be but dimly perceived.

"By the middle of January fifteen branches of industry in Berlin, which employed in normal times 83,319 operatives, had ischdarged 22,629 men for want of work. Even the great steel works of Frederick Krupp, at Essen, turned adrift several thousand of their employes, and the Berlin Tageblatt estimated that one-fourth of all the working people of Germany were idle or insufficiently employed. Spring came, the war in China was over, but the hoped for revival did not come. The depression continued until on June 25 last occurred the failure of the Leipziger Bank, one of the first and worst of a long series of failures and suspensions of moneyed institutions, which had been the mainstay and support of thousands of manufacturing, mining, building and inventive enterprises that had helped to make the prosperity of Germany.

"To complete the disaster, it was found that the long snowless Winter had seriously damaged the grain fields of Eastern Prussia, and cut off a large percentage of the average yearly food supply.

"The mortgage banks and municipalities found difficulties in maintaining their securities at three and four per cent., trade, mining, and manufacture got into the hands of powerful syndicates, which were very effective so long as everything was prosperous and on the up-grade but, as is now claimed, behaved badly by keeping up prices of coal, coke and other staple necessities when the reaction had come and every one needed cheap fuel and raw materials to enable them to weather the storm.

"Moreover, many of the selling syndicates maintained their home prices unchanged while pouring their surplus products into foreign markets at whatever prices they could get. As a result of all this, there is a general complaint that despite dull times, low wages and growing scarcity of employment, the cost of home-grown products and German made goods has remained practically unchanged. Thus, the coke and coal syndicates, while restricting their output to fit the declining demand, keep up the home market prices of 1899 while shipping large quantities abroad which are sold at rates far below the German market. It is charged that steel plates and sheets sold by the Westphalian Syndicate to Dutch middlemen have been sold by them back to German shipyards and reimported cheaper than the shipbuilders can buy them direct from the syndicate, and this in spite of the import duty and double-freight. Inevitably, a crisis like this puts all the syndicates very conspicuously on trial, and they have simply followed the natural law of self-preservation by taking care of themselves irrespective of what might happen to others."

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SHOWS THE WHITE FEATHER.

Democrat-Single Taxer Mayor Tom Johnson Is Afraid of a Stenographer.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 16.—Comment is hardly necessary on the following article that appears in to-day's "Plain Dealer." It tells quite clearly that Mayor Tom Johnson will hedge out of the debate to which he is committed with the Socialist Labor Party, but that he is willing to try conclusions with some kid of the Social Democracy. It is also quite evident who the leading "Socialists" are who have "advised the Mayor to have nothing to do with the New Yorker." They are the gentlemen who refused to have the New Haven debate stenographed, and who, after it was stenographed and published, with the name of the stenographer attached, pirated the report, falsified it, and published it as "a stenographic report" taken by themselves, but without venturing to give the name of their "stenographer." It is, at any rate, interesting to note that the poor millionaire Democratic Mayor Tom Johnson, to whom all the capitalist papers are accessible and who could drench the land with HIS report, is afraid of the "distorted" stenographic report that the Socialist Labor Party "would send all over the country."

This is the article from the "Plain Dealer":

JOHNSON-BURTON DEBATE.

Jewish Educational Alliance Trying to Arrange Discussion.

A member of the Jewish Educational Alliance called on Mayor Johnson yesterday and asked him if he would meet Congressman Burton in joint debate before the society.

"Certainly, what's the subject?" asked the mayor.

"Single tax."

"Well, I should think I would meet him. But will he accept?"

"He has practically said so, Mr. Johnson."

"Has he! Well, I hope you can get him, but I doubt if you can. What's the date?"

"November 20."

"I have an engagement, out of the city on that date, but I'll break most anything to meet Mr. Burton in a debate on single tax. Get Burton and you can count on me."

Mr. Johnson also has another debate on hand. His opponent will be James Matthews, a Collinwood Socialist. When the mayor spoke at that place during the campaign Matthews issued the 'challenge. He insisted the debate be held in Collinwood after the election. The mayor said it must be in Cleveland.

"Yes, where you can pack the hall," said Matthews.

"My friend, answered the mayor, "I'll rent the hall and turn over all the tickets of admission to you."

Since the election the mayor has received a couple of letters from Matthews. The latter has been trying to get the mayor into a debate with a well known New York Socialist. A number of leading Socialists have advised the mayor not to have anything to do with the New Yorker, saying that he would have a short-hand report taken of the debate, distort it next day to the mayor's disadvantage and send it all over the country.

"It's a waste of time to debate with Matthews," said the mayor yesterday, "but I said I'd meet him and I'll do it. I don't suppose he'll be able to fill the hall if he is given all the tickets, but he gets them all if he wants them. I won't have anything to do with the New York Socialist, but I must meet Max Hayes. He'll probably be an interesting opponent and he's gentlemanly."

"LABOR WORLD" DIES.

The Paper that Mayor McGuire Accused of Attempt at Blackmail Gives Up.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The "Labor World," the paper in connection with which, Mayor James K. McGuire in a public speech, accused certain "union" men, whose names were afterwards given as Homer D. Call, A. J. Picotte and T. H. McVey with an attempt to blackmail the Democratic party organization out of $3,000 as the price of its support of the Democratic ticket has ceased to exist.

The non-appearance of the paper was followed by the announcemnt that publication had been suspended. The reason for suspension is said to have been the lack of support from the "union" men of the city. The job printing portion of the plant is being continued by Philip Sculien, who bought the plant from the Labor World Publishing company. Arthur J. Picotte continues as business manager.

German Capitalists Fear American Competition.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung," speaking of iron, says:

"The danger of American competition in the German iron market is rapidly growing. Of course, the American demand is at present so strong that export from the United States is impossible, but the time is probably not distant when the United States will throw her products, not only upon the markets of the world, but will also begin competition in Germany."

New Mill For Carnegie Steel Company.

Pittsburg, Nov. 18.—The Carnegie Steel Company has completed plans for a great new angle mill to be erected in West Homestead. Work will be started at once, and the mill is expected to be completed by June of next year. The new mill will have a capacity of 12,000 tons, and it will be the greatest angle mill in teh world.

A PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

SYSTEMATIC WORK MUST BE DONE TO ACHIEVE SUCCESS.

Importance of Coming in Contact With Working Class Voters—Each Party Member Should Be a Campaign Committee in Himself, and Should Keep at Work—How it Can Be Done.

Systematic work is needed in an organization if it would gain strength, solidity and numbers. Without systematic work, growth may be attained at times, but it will be uneven, weak and uncertain. What is gained may be swept away by the least flurry. Such growth is not conducive to the best results, and at times it may be pernicious in the highest degree. The great point is to gain in members, and from the increase be enabled progressively to forge ahead, and with each addition be enabled to reach fields that were before impossible.

This can be and must be the method pursued in the Socialist Labor Party. Each section should have control of the work in the locality in which it is, but the branches and the Assembly districts must be depended upon to get in touch with new material, and to develop it.

This work cannot be carried on in a spasmodic manner. There must be a definite plan, intelligibly conceived and thorougly carried out. The first thing is to look over the field and see what it has to offer. Every town and city has a large percentage of workingmen. The vast majority of them at the present time vote the Democratic and Republican tickets. Though it may be difficult to get them, still it may be done.

The objections on the score of difficulty can be met. The average man has never been brought into contact with the reality of Socialist principles. He may have heard a few words spoken at a street meeting, or he may have glanced at a pamphlet. Yet most of what he thinks has been taken from the capitalist press, or from other equally vicious sources, and consequently he is predjuiced.

Personally, direct contact is the great thing. It is not necessary to hold endless discussions with a man. Put him in the right way of learning and he will learn. The old theory that a man was innately depraved is wrong. Were he so the depravity would have grown greater, and the world would be rendered uninhabitable. Man is molded and influence solely by economic conditions. When those conditions are bad crime will increase. When they are good crime will not be necessary, and consequently will not exist. There is no reason for pessimism relative to the adoption of Socialism by the working class. What it is has been brought before them to a surprisingly trifling extent. They cannot favor a thing of which they are ignorant.

The men who are organized in the Socialist Labor Party can carry on the work with better results and no more effort than in the past, on condition the work is systematized and is done persistently. Each member could easily take charge of those who live in his vicinity. For example: The election returns by voting districts show some S. L. P. voters in each one. A man should obtain the list of enrolled voters in his own district. He should find out whether the S. L. P. men belong to the Party, and if they do not an attempt should be made to get them in.

Then the occupations of the others should be found out, their party connections looked into, and an attempt made to present to them the truth of Socialism. This can be done by giving them appropriate literature, something which touches them personally. The DAILY PEOPLE constantly has articles which review the actions of different parties, or which comment upon different trades. Give such copies to the persons on whom you are working. Then leaflets are easily distributed. When there is a meeting to be held in the vicinity, inform them of it. Keep at them until the case is seen to be hopelesss, or until you get them.

There is no necessity for trying to do too much. Confine yourself to a limited territory and cover it thoroughly. Here in New York the Assembly district organizations should assign a territory to each member, and instruct him to conduct the campaign in it. When several comrades are close together, other territory where there is none might be assigned to a portion of them. Then there should be regular reports of methods and results.

This plan is simple. It consists of taking a limited territory and canvassing it thoroughly, not in a halfhearted slipshod manner, but from beginning to end. Keep at it, and there will be results. Know your men. Give or send them literature—not too much, something that will be short and to the point. Above all induce them to attend Socialist Labor Party meetings, and see that they know when one occurs.

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"BUTTER KING" BUSH FAILS.

Worked His Way Through College by Selling Butter.

East Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 15.—Clarence K. Bush, who paid his way through college as a butter peddler, has failed for $7,000, and has no assets. He was a nine days wonder, and at one time was credited with having an income of $10,000 a year. His failure, in which everything he ever had or thought he had, disproves again the old story of thrift and hard work.

It is not quite six months ago that various newspapers throughout the country devoted whole pages to Bush and his doings. Now they devote scarcely a stick to his undoings, which are much more complete and lasting than his doings. There are illustrations of him as a butter peddler by day, and a hard student of Bion, and Diogenes Laertius, Plato, and Laura Jean Libby by night. There was one in particular, in the Philadelphia "Times," which showed Bush when he first entered college, a poor boy, sometimes hungry, and always cashless, and consequently friendless. The next picture, gents, is that of our hero commencing to ascend the ladder. A maiden aunt sent him a tub of butter. He had no bread on which to put it. An idea struck him. Like all great men he acted instantly. Seizing his hat and coat, he tucked the tub of butter under his arm. Then he took a putty knife with which he had been accustomed to dig out Greek roots. He visited many persons in the neighborhood and sold the butter to them.

The scene again changes, and our hero has strid another stride. He had a team, and sold butter by the dozen tubs. Then he rose with lightning rapidity. Soon he had men working for him. The last picture of all was one where he was far from his butter. He is seated in a magnificent room, and is in receipt of $10,000 a year.

The moral that was to be drawn from all these things was that any young man might go and do likewise.

The papers were very liberal in the amount of income they allowed to Bush. They were also liberal in the conclusions to which they rushed concerning his success. The sequel of the whole affair proves that the young man was unable to maintain a standing even among the corner butter stores. He could not stand competition any more than hundreds of other little men could

The end came in sight some months ago—at the very time the papers were so liberal to him. He fought hard, but the harder he fought the more impossible it became to extricate himself. Everything that he could borrow was thrown in. Debts were contracted on the strength of his title "the Butter King." When he could no longer meet the heavy bills due, he was forced to make an assignment.

Mr. Bush has no plans for the future. He admits that being a "King" does not pay in these days. Neither does it pay to be a newspaper object lesson in a colored supplement.

NAVY SHORT OF MEN.

The Navy Department is short of men, it is said, owing to the many desertions from the different navy-yards and naval stations. Ten thousand marines alone are required to fill the vacancies, and the scarcity of blue-jackets was never felt so badly as it is at present.

The recruiting station at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard is now almost drained of suitable men and few are applying for enlistment. The number of desertions there are more frequent than from any other yard and so many have been caught that the jail on the Cob Dock is in an overcrowded condition.

Overwork, harsh treatment and the abolition of the canteen are the reasons given by those who desert, but the several atempts to break jail is explained by the filthy state of the cells.

The jail is on the ground floor of a two-story structure used as barracks for the marine guard. There are nearly sixty prisoners, three or four in a cell, though health conditions would permit only half that number.

There was such a shortage of marines at the local yard recently that the officers were obliged to call out the cooks, tailors and armorers to mount guard duty and to fill the ranks for drills.

In the past the Government did not bother much to bring back deserters, but recently a reward of $20 and expenses has been offered for each, and as a consequence many are brought back. An attempt to break jail by the prisoners Monday night was frustrated.

Steel Trust's Coal Mines.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—The United States Steel Corporation has completed arrangements for operating its coal properties in a systematic manner, and this week will open offices for a new department to be known as the Bureau of Mines and Mining. The bureau will be in charge of R. S. McDonald, one of the best-known coal engineers of the Pitsburgh bituminous coal belt, as superintendent. All the coal properties of the Carnegie Steel Co., consisting of 14,000 acres; National Steel Co., 9,000 acres; Federal Steel Co., 12,000 acres; American Steel Hook Co., 7,000 acres; American Steel and Wire Co., 6,000 acres, and smaller acreage belonging to the American Steel Sheet and American Tin Plate Companies, will be transferred to the new bureau. At present none of the constituent companies mines much of the coal it uses, the acreage mentioned being outside the Connellsville district where all the mining is done for conversion into coke. A number of mines will at once be opened, as the steel corporation concerns use a total of 18,000,000 tons annually.

AMERICAN COAL.

ITS ARRIVAL IN FRANCE DISCONCERTS FRENCH MINERS.

Miners' Organization Sends Deputations To Miners of England and Belgium, Asking Them To Refuse To Handle Coal for France in Event of French Miners' Strike.

Paris, Nov. 17.—The arrival of the British steamer Westgate at Rouen with a cargo of 3,590 tons of American coal has been an object lesson to the French miners. The coal is the best quality of Pennsylvania anthracite. It is said that sold in competition with the best anthracite coal of France, the American shipment will net a satisfactory profit to all concerned in the enterprise.

The miners have sent a deputation to England to ask the miners and other workers to refuse to handle coal for France in case the French miners go out. Another deputation was sent to Belgium on a like mission, when, lo and behold, from a source to which they had given no thought, comes a cargo of coal and like a bolt out of the blue it has in a measure disconcerted their plans for a general strike.

Nevertheless, MM. Cotte and Mure, general secretary and treasurer of the National Federation of Miners, persist in saying they feel confident that the labor commission of the Chamber of Deputies will yield to their demands on the eight hour question; but the commission, as well as M. Bauden, the Minister of Public Works, is resolutely opposed to the miners' delegates' demands for pensions to be accorded to miners put on retirement. Consequently, the delegates still hold out the general strike as a threat against the government. Leroy Beaulieu and other so-called eminent political economists consulted on the subject declare that a general strike, whether of the miners or of all the workmen in France, could not last three days. They regard it as an audacious, iniquitous, revolutionary "bluff" to frighten the public. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, contrary to the alleged opinions to some of his colleagues in the Cabinet, seems inclined to consider this threat of the French miners in the same light, and the government has taken precautionary military and police measures on a vast scale to insure the importation of foreign coal with safety, should a general strike be attempted.

The Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry is now confronted, with the most serious peril of its whole career. It will be remembered that when M. Waldeck-Rousseau formed his "Ministry of Public Defence," he thought it well to include in it representatives of as many as possible of the parties into which the chambers are divided. Accordingly he invited M. Millerand, a "Socialist," to accept a portfolio. M. Millerand, before accepting, consulted his party chief, M. Jaures, and the latter, advised him to accept, and promised him—and the Ministry—the support of the "Socialist" party. That promise M. Jaures has faithfully kept, bringing to the support of the Ministry enough "Socialist" votes to give it a majority of sixty or thereabouts upon division. Indeed, it is chiefly to this "Socialist" support that the Ministry owes its existence.

Jaures had some satisfactory reason for expecting governmental favors. Early in the present year the governmnt virtually promised legislation granting miners an eight hour day. Well, such legislation has not yet been adopted, and M. Jaures has been called upon to produce it. The government referred the matter to a committee, and that means indefinite delay. The result is that M. Jaures has been forced to find fault with the Ministry and M. Millerand, and seems to be upon the point of withdrawing his support. M. Jaures says the government will be to blame if there is a strike and threatens to cast the voting strength of his party against the Ministry. And that would probably mean a ministerial defeat and resignation.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, than whom there is no more astute politician in France, appreciates the situation and is prepared to deal with it. He will probably find some modus vivendi by virtue of which the necessary "socialist" support can be retained. The present incident will, however, serve as additional incentives toward the creation of a homogeneous majority party, upon the support of which the government can rely without having to trim its sails to catch the breezes of half a dozen different parties or factions. Beyond doubt the chief effort at the coming elections will be to secure such a majority and there is no doubt but that Millerandism will meet its Waterloo.

Albany Traction Strike Rumors.

Albany, Nov. 18.—Rumors are once more rife of another strike on the local traction system. General dissatisfaction prevails over the manner in which the company is fulfilling its agreement with the men. It is hoped the matter will blow over as the city has not yet forgotten the shootings attending the last strike on the same lines.

That strike was proclaimed a victory for the traction employees, as the terms of settlement were declared to be in their favor. Dissatisfaction has repeatedly been expressed by them since then, but without any resultant action.

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'UNHOLY SCOTCH CURRENT.'

COMPROMISE AND ANTI-COMPROMISE IN THE ENGLISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION.

"Justice" Taken to Task For the Attitude It and Its Supporters Have Assumed—The Socialist Position Plainly Set Forth—A Weak Evasion.

The question of compromise has been definitely settled in the Socialist Labor Party. That Party, taught by experience, firm in its grasp of economics, and thoroughly imbued with the determination to accomplish its object, has opposed and opposed successfully, every indication of compromise. It recognizes that compromise is annihilation.

It was for the purpose of drawing object lessons that the Social Democratic Federation of England was so often instanced in these pages, and illustrations were drawn from the pages of "Justice," official organ of that party. THE PEOPLE showed the S.D.F. to be a party of compromises. "Justice," on its part confessed angrily by slandering and vilifying the Socialist Labor Party. It took to its heart the Kangaroo Social Democratic party and pointed to it as an "ideal" and "temperate" organization. The Kangaroo Social Democrats in turn defended "Justice" and the position assumed by the Social Democratic Federation.

Despite all the vilifications and dodgings of "Justice," the work of the DAILY PEOPLE is telling. There is now a movement within the Social Democratic Federation that is headed in the right direction. It is both feared and hated by the fusionists who have given it the name of "The Unholy Scotch Current," a name that indicates its strength and that shows it to be composed of a good, solid element in the party.

The nature of the two may be seen from the following articles reproduced from "Justice." The first explains the position of those who would save the Social Democratic Federation from ruin.

[London "Justice," October 5, 1901.]

WHO ARE THE POSSIBILISTS?

Comrades, It seems to me that the assumptions which are paraded every week in Justice, as to the position of the so-called "impossibilists" calls for some remarks. First of all it is said—because of our strenuous opposition to voting for capitalist political parties—that we are opposed to trade unionism. All this may be very interesting, it may be even amusing to some people, but until some proof is brought forward to back up the assertions, I, at least, can only regard regard these statements as mere word-slinging. With regard to the first assertion that we must cease to be a political party if we refused to co-operate with other parties which would help our cause, I should like to know where these other parties are. Where is the party to-day which is going to render us any assistance in capturing the powers of government for the working class in order to abolish the capitalist class? For that, I presume, is the object for which we "impossibilists" are out.

I do not know by what process of reasoning you have arrived at the conclusion that we are likely to receive any assistance from the capitalist parties, but of this much I am certain that this idea of the capitalist class aiding up in reaching the end we have in view—i. e., the capture of the powers of government in return for our votes—is a denial of the class struggle. I could quite well understand the capitalist class, threatened by a class-conscious working class with extinction, throwing sops to the workers in order to stave off the evil day, but to imagine that the capitalist class will ever grant anything to a working class foolish enough to trust to their promises is more than the "impossibilist" can think.

The class struggle, I hold, demands the course we "impossibilists" advocate—i.e., war to the death between the working class, organized as a class party for the overthrow of the wages system, and the upholders of wage slavery. The capitalist class to-day are parasites. They perform no useful function. That being so, we have no logical reason for our existence as an independent political party if we do not enter the political field denying the right of their political parties and seeking their restruction. If, then, we support at the ballot-box parties other than our own, we admit their right, and thus give up, for the time being at any rate, our logical reason for existence. There is no getting away from the fact that no amount of phrase-mongering can prove that the supporting of capitalist candidates, the acceptance of capitalist political nominations, is a desertion of the principle of antagonism, and adherence to this principle is absolutely necessary if we wish to build up a militant proletariat capable of withstanding not only the open opposition of the capitalist class, but also the underhand opposition of those who would drag them from the revolutionary path. Do you doubt it? Look at West Ham. Had the class struggle been adhered to there might not have been a Socialist majority there yet, but I can assure you that the discredit which has been brought on the Socialist movement by the formation of that impossible group would never have come to pass. We must be prepared to make a bargain, says Hyndman; if we are not prepared to make a bargain, then we are silly. Then may the silly ones grow until they outnumber the practical ones who accept nominations from capitalist politicians. Support capitalist candidates and resolutions which contemplate impartiality on the part of a capitalist Government in the relations between capital and labor. It makes no difference that the candidates were supported because of their opposition to the war. Capitalism, I hold, has been developed to that stage where the question is no longer reforms, the honesty or good intentions of individual politicians, South African wars, etc., but for and against the maintainance of the capitalist system of wage slavery. The class struggle demands that the working class throw their ballots for principle and not for individual reforms; they must vote into power their own class, platform and programme: the abolition of the wages system. The Communist Manifesto is quoted to show the soundness of your position, but surely you must recognize that the conditions which dictated the support of revolutionary bourgeois fighting for conditions which were essential to the working class also in their fight against the bourgeoisie themselves do not exist to-day. Capitalism is tottering to its doom. Consequently the question is not of mending it but of ending it, and anything which may tend to slur over the clear issue for and against capitalism stands condemned. This, in my opinion, is the correct position of a revolutionary party, because, growing out of the class struggle, its very existence depends on an uncompromising stand on that basis. As De Leon points out in his pamphlet "Reform or Revolution:" "Of all revolutionary epochs, the present draws sharpest the lines between the conflicting class interests. Hence the organization of the revolution of our generation must be the most uncompromising of any that yet appeared on the stage of history. The programme of this revolution consist not in any detail. It demands the unconditional surrender of the capitalist system and its system of wage slavery; the total extinction of class rule is its object. Nothing short of that—whether as a first, a temporary, or any other sort of step—can at this late date receive recognition in the camp of the Revolution." This then, is the position you are pleased to call the impossibilist "position," but let me remind you that the results of refusing to take the class struggle as our daily guide are such that the grasping by the working class of the fact of the class struggle has been rendered more difficult. So much for this position of the "impossibilists." I will now take up the "strange rumors" about our being opposed to trade unionism. Rothstein was surely hard pushed for something to write about when he put up that straw man "the strange rumor" and proceeded to demolish it. His position that the workers must be organized on both the economic and political field, and these organizations based on a recognition of the class struggle, is perfectly correct, but absolutely pointless in its application to the "unholy Scotch current." I am certain that I have conversed with more of the "unholy Scotch current" than Rothstein has, and I must say that I have never found any with the total misconception as to what the necessary conditions for a Socialist movement are. On the other hand I have found that they recognize clearly that the working class must be organized in both fields, and that on independent class lines; the capitalist class being organized on both fields, it is absolutely necessary that they be attacked on both. It is perfectly true that many do not see eye to eye with Rothstein in regard to "boring from within," in bolstering up the present fakir-ridden trade unions; but it does not necessarily follow from that that they are opposed to organization of the working class in the economic field. One could, I say, be opposed to the stuff retailed over the counter of Burt, Pickard, Maddison, Knight and Co., and still be in favor of trade unionism. Like the S. L. P. of America, most of the "unholy Scotch current," so far as knowledge goes, are of the opinion that while the present trade unions cannot be ignored, neither can they be bored from within exclusively. The bulk of the working class are disorganized many of them because of their sad experience with the "pure and simple trade unions."

Many inside trade unions recognize clearly that they are bought and sold by treacherous and cowardly officials, but dare not say too much because their livelihood depends on being a member of such organizations. We must attempt the organization of the disorganized working class in Socialist trade unions, and by means of them attempt to reform and bring over to us the other trade unions. Of course this will not be so nice and pleasant as talking vaguely about the political field, or securing a nice job with "axes." No. It means war, but it seems to me that this is the correct course. Again, we must destroy the confidence the working class place in their misleaders by exposing on every occasion the economic and political crimes of these cowardly "fakirs." Such apologetic stuff as appeared in Justice, October 13, 1900, concerning the defeat of Maddison and J. H. Wilson, or that which appeared in Justice May 11, 1901, that it was supposed that Burt, Pickard, Fenwick and Woods had been imposed upon by Liberal politicians in connection with the threatened coal strike against the coal tax, will not do. Talk of this kind, in my opinion, can only assist these "fakirs" in performing their function of "pulling the wool over the eyes of the workers." They must be lashed unmercifully.

Further, it is quite plain to me that the palpable ineffectiveness of pure and simple trade unionism to protect the working class against the outrages of the capitalist class demands the building up of an organization of the working class the central feature of which shall be a recognition of the class struggle; an organization which shall not only strike in the shop, but which will strike at the ballot box, not for anti-war men, nor for Liberals or Tories who promise to work for some reform likely to help us in realizing our object (sic), but for the abolition of the wages system. If these are anti-trade unionist views and tactics which Rothstein speaks of repelling, I am certain the repelling process of which he speaks shall have to be carried on until the "unholy Scotch current" has crossed the "bourne from which no traveler returns." I might as well point out while writing that you are perfectly correct in saying that the position laid down by Comrade Gee is not the position of the impossibilist. The special particular purpose for which we are out is the capture of the powers of government for the working class, and I cannot possibly conceive of even our mildest enemy rendering us any assistance in achieving that object. We are against bargains. As comrade Guesde pointed out so clearly in his debate with the "Ministerial Socialist" Jaures:—"The class struggle forbids commerce. The day that we of the working class accept this new method we will not only have trafficked in dupes, but we will have blown cold upon the great hopes of emancipation which to-daay has placed the working world on its feet. The force, the irresistibleness of the Socialist movement lies in the fact of the communion of all the organized working class, the identical goal by the identical means, to wit, the economic expropriation of the capitalist class through the political power. The revolution that is incumbent upon us is impossible unless we stand class aginst class, neither recognizing and stubbornly refusing to recognize the divisions that may exist in the capitalist world." Vive Guesde!

—J. ROBERTSON.

After this clear, straightforward, spineful argument follows this evasive, shuffling spineless reply:

REPLY OF "JUSTICE."

The above is as temperate a statement of the "impossibilist" position as we have yet seen, and is commendably free from that hyperbolical language which itself makes those who use it impossible, quite apart from any question of theory or doctrine. Indeed, there is little, if any difference of theory between us and our "impossibilist" friends; the difference is in methods and tactics. We do not suggest that the capitalist class, as a class, will "aid us in the end we have in view;" but we do say that while there are party divisions in the capitalist class we should be prepared to vote this side or that as serves our own interests, and that if we are not prepared to do that we may as well eschew political action altogether. It is not correct to say that "the conditions which dictated the support of revolutionary bourgeois fighting for conditions essential to the working class also in their fight against the bourgeoisie do not exist to-day." Those conditions will always exist until we have a political majority. There are still many things which we would be of service to the working class in their fight against the bourgeoisie which it may be possible to win before the working class is itself fully equipped with political power and which would help it to attain that power. However clearly we may recognize the class struggle, and however much we may desire that that may be the clear issue in any election, we cannot make it so. There are innumerable questions of immediate politics upon which we are called upon to give a decision—education, factory legislation, sanitation, housing, peace or war, etc. It is a clear and logical position to take up to say that we are not going to bother about such questions at all; that these, important as they may be to myriads of people, have no attraction for us; that we are out for the Social Revolution, and are not going to vote one way or the other on these other subjects. That, we say, is a perfectly logical position to take up; but it is to render all participation in politics impossible. In our opinion it is the duty of the Socialist Party to deal with all the actualities of life as they arise; and there is no matter of political interest and no social question which can possibly present itself with which the Socialist Party should not be prepared to deal. But that is impossible if we lay it down as a cardinal principle that never, under any circumstances, will we vote for or with any bourgeois party. To do so is to rule ourselves out of politics altogether that is to say, until we have an absolute majority—and to leave the kites and crows to carry on the old political game of ride and tie without let or hindrance. As to the opposition to trade unionism, the attacks which it is suggested should be persistently made upon the leaders of the trade unions, and the rivalry which it is suggested should be created by the establishment of Socialist trade unions, may not be intended in a spirit of opposition, but if indulged in would certainly have the effect of antagonising the unions, and repelling the very men we wish to win to our side. We have to show ourselves the friends, not the enemies of the unions. We shall much more readily convert the rank and file that way than by unqualified abuse of the men they have learned to trust; and when we have converted the rank and file we shall not need to bother about the leaders.

CAPITALIST BRUTALITY AND "ANTIQUATED LAWS."

Seven robust sailors of the Austrian steamer Klek who have been in jail since September 29 for mutinous conduct on board the steamer soon after her arrival here from Japan with a cargo of sulphur, were taken back to the Klek yesterday afternoon. It required the united efforts of United States Marshal Shine, Deputies Burnham and De Lewcie and Bailiff Benas to handle the obstreperous sailors, two of whom are big Swedes, the remaining five being Turks, Greeks and a German. At the jail, when the officers informed the men that they were to be taken back to the Klek, the Swedes swore that they would not go, and force was necessary to subdue them. Handcuffs and shackles were placed on all the seven sailors and two patrol wagons conveyed them to the foot of Vallejo street. At the landing Captain Kisselick of the Klek was assaulted by one of the Swedes, still in handcuffs, but was saved from injury by one of the officers. Again, a few minutes later the big sailor attempted to strike the captain with his ironed hands and was struck by a deputy. In the launch, on the way out to the Klek, one of the unruly men kicked Captain Kisselick. A special officer was engaged to remain on board the Klek until the steamer sails at 5 o'clock this morning bound for Antwerp. When fairly at sea Captain Kisselick expects to make things so interesting for his fighting crew that they will be glad to postpone hostilities.—"San Francisco Chronicle," Oct., 26.

To-day the Austrian steamer Klek is expected to sail for Europe with a cargo of grain. The steamer has been in port about two months, and during that time eight of her sailors have been in custody ashore, awaiting the sailing of the vessel. They were guilty of mutinous conduct soon after the Klek reached port, and the captain got rid of them in the best manner possible without losing their services for the trip to Europe.—"San Francisco Chronicle," Oct., 26.

The comment which the "Coast Seamen's Journal," organ of the International Seaman's Union of America makes on the above interesting items is in part as follows:

The point that sticks out so prominently in this terrible tale of the sea is the manner in which the seamen were treated by the authorities of the port. These men had a grievance against the ship. Viewing other circumstances in the light of a long experience, we should judge that their kick was a justifiable one. Yet, instead of investigation and redress, or trial and punishment in event of the fault being their own, these men were arrested, clapped in jail and kept there for a month—"got rid of in the best manner possible without losing their services for the trip to Europe," as the newspaper has it. If these men had completed the voyage they would have been docked a month's pay, the costs of their arrest and sundry other items. But they didn't, a fact that in itself proves the folly of such methods. The arrest of these men and the attempt to forcibly replace them on board ship was a disgrace to the port and the country in which the wrong was perpetrated. Legal? Of course it was legal. IT WAS DONE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF A TREATY BY WHICH THE UNITED STATES AGREES TO ENFORCE THE UNHUMAN AND ANTIQUATED LAWS OF AUSTRIA upon the seamen of that country who may happen to be in United States ports. But the point is that any treaty by which the United States is committed to a policy repugnant to the general ideas of the American people it is by that fact condemned, and should to that EXTENT be abrogated. The ideas of the American people on this subject are that the seaman should be as free as any other man to quit work. The idea has been embodied in the law of the country, as applicable to American seamen; it is an idea that should be carried out in dealing with all seamen in American ports. Congress has recognized its duty to protect all seamen, irrespective of the flag they sail under, in other matters. Why should it not recognize this duty in the most important matter of all, the matter of personal liberty? The policy of arrest, imprisonment and forcible return of seamen is a relic of barbarism. It never was and never will be a satisfactory arrangement for the parties concerned. It is a policy that leads to innumerable wrongs. It is a policy of stultification. It is a policy that should be ended immediately. No treaty that constitutes the United States a trustee for for men's bodies for the use of their foreign masters should blot the policy of this nation towards the world.

The real point of the matter is lost or skillfully evaded. It is that a workingman, whether he be a sailor, a miner, weaver, or any other craftsman, is looked upon by the law as being the creature of his master. The liberty to work, the freedom of contract so dear to the hearts of the bourgeois apologist, is liberty to work where, when, and how the employer chooses. It is the liberty, furthermore to work under those conditions and for such wages, as the employer chooses.

The forcible driving of the sailors aboard ship in one case, and their forcible detention, in another case, both by the regularly constituted authorities, are both in perfect conformity with the spirit and and general conduct of officials on all occasions and under all circumstances. That is the purpose for which they hold office. They enforce the laws that are passed. They enforce the laws in the spirit in which they are passed.

The question then comes, who passes the laws? Uudoubtedly the capitalist class. In whose interest are they passed? Still undoubtedly in the interests of the capitalist class. And that class passes the laws and enforces them in the right given by the vote of the people; and the "Coast Seamen's Journal" has time and again stood up in defense of that right. The matter cannot be staved off by reference to the "antiquated laws of Austria." The law is the law of this land, and it is wholly in keeping with the rest of the laws of this land.

It is not the 'antiquated law of Austria" that forces men, men here in "free" American, to keep at work on the railroads, as they were forced to do in many cases during the A. R. U. strike. It is not the "antiquated law of Austria" that stands on the Federal Statute Books making it a criminal offence "to interfere with the United States mails," that is, that makes it a criminal offence to tie up any road over which the mail is carried. It is not the "antiquated law of Austria" that makes the injunction such a powerful weapon that before it all the might of striking workingmen vanishes. It is not the "antiquated law of Austria" that sends out United States troops, State militia, armed deputies and police to break a strike. Nor was it because of the "antiquated law of Austria" that the rights and the liberties of seamen were interfered with. It was because the laws of this country are capitalist laws and are for the benefit of the capitalist class.

The "Coast Seamen's Journal" is published not many hundred miles from the Bull Pen. There, not fifteen, but a hundred times fifteen workingmen were deprived of their liberty, by an action just as legal as that which is attributed to the "antiquated law of Austria." The "Coast Seamen's Journal" was not very strenuous in its protests.

Lord Strathcona holds $3,250,00 worth of stock in the Northern Pacific railroad. That is one of the bits of "absentee landlordism" concerning which we heard nothing during the last campaign.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

AN OPEN ANSWER.

To a Request for Assistance from the Salvation Army.

120 W. 22 street,
New York.
Nov. 14, 1901.

The Salvation Army,
66 Fourth Place,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

I have your letter of recent date, asking me for a contribution to help you build a "home" for sailors.

In reply I have to inform you that I have no money to give your organization for any purpose whatever, because your "Army" is a fraud and a snare for the class I represent—the working class.

With your theology I have nothing to do. What I want is justice "on earth as it is in heaven." You may think your robes of sanctity should cloak you from investigation, but the Socialist knows that the devil is accustomed to use the livery of heaven to accomplish his ends and therefore he applies to your organization the touchstone for all others, as expressed by St. Paul: "Prove all things and hold fast that which is good." Tested thus, what do we find?

We find that while the working class are daily, openly, brazenly, murderously robbed by the capitalist class in which robbery many of you yourselves directly take part—you keep the workers blindfolded and chloroformed for the robbers, by returning from the robbers to the workers little doles of that stolen wealth (called "charity") and by promising the plucked workers, if they will but keep a stiff upper lip while being fleeced, that they shall have a good time hereafter, in a heaven over which you have no control and which the rich whom you are agents for, cannot, according to your Bible, enter in.

In short, you blindfold the workers while they are robbed.

All wealth is produced by labor alone. "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread." The capitalist sweats not, toils not nor spins, yet Solomon in all his glory had not the wealth he has. That wealth is therefore stolen, and stolen from those who alone labor and sweat, the working class. You claim to believe in the Bible and to be especially consecrated in your devotion to its teachings. You must therefore be especially strenuous upholders of the commandment "Thou shalt not steal." You must also therefore, if honest, be implacable enemies of the greatest thief of all—the capitalist. But are you? On the contrary, no. You never once point the condemning finger at this great sin: you therefore endorse it and all the more deeply, dangerously and damnably endorse it because of your pretended sanctity in pointing to the sins of the poor; you endorse it by accepting the filthy money of these robbers and not condemning them; you go farther and invent schemes "to bring Labor and Capital more closely together"—i. e., bring the victim closer to his plunderer;—and you endorse and hide this stealing most blasphemously by imputing the miserable (because robbed) condition of the workingman not to the culprit capitalist, but to God—"It is God's will"—thereby making God the robber, whom, if he were what you make him out to be, you would have to assail as a devil instead of praising him as you do.

You try to teach the working class to countenance the capitalist's stealing of the bread from the mouths of their wives and children and then to praise you, God and the capitalist when you panhandle from the rich and middle classes a small portion of the wealth they have stolen from the workers and give it to the latter.

I said above that leading members of your own organization were directly engaged in the robbery of labor. According to the London and New York papers Gen. Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, is to-day worth $4,000,000. This enormous mass of wealth is stealings direct and indirect from the workers. We also find American "Salvationists" engaged in the direct plundering of Labor; as for example, Col. William Brewer, while editor of the "War Cry," and many others who tried to anticipate the goldenness of the New Jerusalem by investing in the Great Republic Gold Mining Co. of Seattle. It is safe to say that the investments of the different leaders of the Salvation Army are producing more unemployed and more misery than what the Salvation Army helps to alleviate. The Pharisee of the Bible is blameless compared with you. No wonder Jesus said "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven"—ditto the leaders of the Salvation Army.

Being engaged jointly with the rich in fleecing labor and getting your funds chiefly from the capitalists, you, of course, never has anything to say against the shooting down of workingmen in strikes the universal breaking of the labor laws by the capitalist, or the frightful slaughter of the workers in shop, mine, etc., 43,000 being killed and crippled last year on the railroads alone. Thus is the money you take from the capitalist murderer reddened with the workers' blood. Can you say that you are not intelligent enough to know this?

And you help yourselves to break the workers' pitiful efforts to resist capitalist brutality, for was it not the sanctified Salvation Army that furnished "scabs" to break the strike of miserably paid Bryant and May match-box workers in England? That is what your "christianity" amounts to—to soften the worker's backbone, so he can be turned into a living sandbag to beat down his own flesh and blood—and thus leave bigger profits out of which the capitalist can give to the Salvation Army.

You boast of your "charity." Lo, far from it being a virtue, it is a miserable work done under COMPULSION—the terrible pressure that makes you, yourselves struggle to preserve your own precious lives by getting livings out of the Army and back of it all the struggle to prevent the uprising of the working class and their throwing off their backs the capitalist parasite and you the parasite on that parasite.

Your leaders and the capitalists did not need much brains to see that the unemployed are dangerously increasing and getting restless. You cannot kill off all the surplus unemployed, although the capitalists have done so much that way that the workingmen die twice as fast as the capitalists. Killing alone will not do. To quote Booth-Tucker's own words in his interview with President McKinley, July 31, 1897—"The system of dealing with the poor that prevails in this and other civilized nations would probably require to be reconsidered....Society's suffering poor.... was, like a derelict at sea, without helm anchor or sail, an obstruction to the navigator. The position of the human derelict was even worse. We could at least blow up the abandoned hulk with dynamite, but we had not yet reached the advanced stage of civilization when we could treat the human derelict in the same way." (!) Advanced stage of civilization when we can blow up with dynamite the robbed, tossed-aside, workingman! How perfectly in keeping this cynical, hellish language with the Anarchistic rifle-diet-to-the-workingman language of the capitalist class. No, they can't all be killed. To quote Booth-Tucker again: "Revolution is the natural result and revolution will be the result unless some remedy be found."

And your remedy? "Charity" and colonization schemes. Colonization in no wise settles—simply transfers—the trouble (incidentally yielding big interest to leading capitalists).

A very slight examination of the "charity" scheme shows how utterly absurd it is and the ear-marks of "grafting" that it bears. Your letter says you spend for the whole United States $250,000 annually "in Poor Relief." That is to say, a sum equal to about 68½ cents a day for 1,000 persons in the whole United States for one year—against a total of permanently unemployed men in the whole United States (not including women) according to Booth-Tucker of at least 3,000,000! Or one person out of every 3,000! To distribute this scrap to 1,000 people you use 545 officers and employees! Whose salaries—if $400 a year (less than $8 a week)—would equal $218,000 annually! You spend as much to "distribute" "charity" as what the "charity" itself amounts to. Figuring from the long but indefinitely put list on your letterhead you do not take care of 10,000 people for a year, including your own 4,000 to 5,000 officers and employees!

There are in the United States well towards, if not quite, 5,000,000 unemployed. You support annually one in every 5,000!

There are in the United States at least 500,000 prostitutes. You take care of—you do not say how long—1,000 each year. That is, one in every 500!

There are in the United States about 220,000 gamblers, you take care of none.

There are in the United States 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 children of school age not going to school. You take care of none.

To support these 5,000,000 unemployed; the 500,000 prostitutes and 220,000 gamblers (as you would have to do or else support the corresponding number of now employed workers by giving them their places)—to support these 6,200,000 people at a beggar's pittance, $1 a day, would require $22,630,000,000 a year! Such is the terrible problem you are monkeying with.

But the state of affairs would be far worse were it not that the capitalist has already taken up a mass that otherwise would be unemployed. For example, 1,000,000 people to-day are living on Civil War pensions, costing about $150,000,000 a year, alongside which your "charity" is but a bagatelle; nearly 100,000 soldiers are absorbed from the unemployed and thousands more employed in preparing their food, clothing and murder tools, at a total cost of something like $150,000,000 annually; three-quarters of a million people are absorbed as job holders and hunters; a quarter of a million people are taken up and charitably taken care of as lawyers and preachers; Carnegie with his millions of "gifts" helps, too; and so on. All these forms and organizations simply represent efforts that necessarily come into existence and shape themselves to furnish breathing room for the mass capitalism displaces; just as a toy balloon squeezed in your hand at one place will correspondingly swell up at another. Your organization, like Tammany Hall and its hordes, the Social Democracy into which "busted" preachers, lawyers and business men are gathering, and others, is simply one of the boils swelling up on the social body indicating the disease within.

Nothing but a radical cure—a revolution you fear—will suffice. The capitalists, who by their great donations confess that their money is stolen from the public, will have to give back their property to appease the Nemesis that pursues them. That Nemesis will shape itself not as a blind ignorant revolt, but as the intelligent clear-eyed movement of the Socialist Labor Party, leading the Working Class to the Ballot Box, you have helped to keep them away from, and there they will take back the means of production to be the property of the whole people, so that every man may think no more of "charity" but freely labor, get all he produces in safety and freedom, and develop an elevated manhood, nobility and morality that the capitalist-panhandling and protecting Salvationist cannot conceive of.

Yours truly,
Benjamin F. Keinard.

P. S.—This letter will be published in the DAILY PEOPLE, official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, then scattered broadcast over the whole United States. Your failure to answer will be prima facie evidence that the foregoing arraignment is true.

B.F.K.

A German clergyman has entered a vigorous protest against dueling in the German army. It is forbidden to fight a duel, and it is forbidden not to fight one. The prohibition against dueling should be removed, both in the German and all other armies, and the murderous propensities of the officers be given full sway. They are instinctively and by training assassins, and it is just as profitable a pastime for them to be cutting one another's worthless throats as to allow them to spend their superfluous energy cutting the throats of unarmed and helpless civilians.

POWDERLY'S DOCUMENT.

HE DISCUSSES THE SUBJECT OF RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION.

Though Powderly Lives in the World He Does Not Seem to Know Much About It—Makes Recommendations Which Betray the Fact—What He Thinks of Undesirable Citizens.

Washington, Nov., 16.—The report of of the ex-labor fakir, now Commissioner General of Immigration, Terence Vincent Powderly reads like a document from dead antiquity. It is wordy, foolish and insane.

Powderly shows no more comprehension of what is going on in the world than if he was an inhabitant of another planet. He tries to deal with the question of immigration as though the United States were not a part of the capitalist world, and as though the restriction of immigration would work to the benefit of the people of this country. He recommends that "congress enact suitable legislation either with, or if necessary without, cooperation of the states, for the purpose of distributing the alien population with some reference to the industrial law of supply and demand. The time has passed when vast acres of undeveloped territory in this country afforded a profitable outlet for individual energy, and made it comparatively safe to interpret literally the once popular sophomoric oratory which advocated the indiscriminate welcome of the 'oppressed of all lands' to the United States as an asylum. If not now, then at some day not far distant the public mind will be awakened to the necessity, as a measure of self-preservation of undertaking seriously and earnestly to adopt means, not necessarily to shut off immigration, or even materially to diminish it, but at least to deal with it so that it may not continue to threaten our social and civil order."

Discussing what he thinks to be needed amendments of existing law he says: "It seems not inappropriate to correct the popular error that the existing immigration laws represent a purpose of restricting the volume of immigration. Congress has enacted no such legislation. Its sole purpose has apparently been to absolutely exclude certain classes of aliens, whose presence is regarded as detrimental to the interests of American citizens upon moral, financial, or physical grounds. The specific enumeration, by class, of such restricts the executive power to exclude or to deport to those classes alone, leaving the gateways of the republic wide to the ingress, without limitation otherwise, of the inhabitants of the earth, excepting, of course, the Chinese. Hence there is no color of authority in the law for the rejection at our ports of what are commonly called anarchistic, enemies of political or social order, or polygamists in doctrine, our laws apparently recognizing thus that right to the free enjoyment of individual opinion which, according to American institutions, is an 'inalienable right' of manhood, though it does refuse entry to evil doers whose misdeeds involve moral baseness which has been the subject of judicial investigation and conviction.

"The classes which are excluded upon moral grounds should be added to by the inclusion of female prostitutes, the present law providing for the exclusion of such only as are brought here under contract or agreement to lead lives of shame. Investigations of the inmates of the brothels in our large cities show that many of the women are recently arrived aliens, and female aliens of this class occasionally are detected at our principal ports of entry."

It never dawns upon the wise Powderly that industrial conditions cause this, or that women born here in this country are forced to a life of shame by the same conditions.

The total number of immigrants for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, was 487,918, against 448,572 for the preceding year. The most significant figures in the tables attached are those immigration for the year. representing the growth of Italian

A PLUTOCRATIC HOUSE.

Wealth Plundered From Working Class Creates Splendor and Comfort for Mackays.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay will soon be the mistress of one of the handsomest of American country homes. The house which Mackay is building, is located on Harbor Hill, Roslyn, L. I., in the fashionable Westbury colony that has the Meadow Brook Club as a rendezvous. The residence will be ready for occupancy by Thanksgiving. It is built of Georgia sandstone. It is on the top of a wooded hill, a mile and half from the entrance gates where there is the customary lodge. The living room is built in a most effective style. It is ninety feet long and two stories in height, surrounded by gallaries reached by a broad stairway. Mrs. Mackay's friends are deeply interested in her own luxurious suite, which commands an excellent view of Long Island Sound. Some interesting features have been introduced, especially in the white marble bathroom, with its Pompeiian bath in the center of the floor. Some idea can be gained in the size of the house when it is known that there are twenty six of these luxurious Pompeiian baths let down in marble floors. One of the most interesting apartments in the house is that set aside for the children.

"The Risks of Capital."

Pittsburg, Nov. 18.—A car loaded with molten slag weighing sixty tons or more, fell on Andrew Rushko, a laborer of the Carnegie Homestead steel works, burning him up completely.

THE SHOEWORKERS.

A NEAT BROOD OF FAKIRS HAVE BEEN HATCHED.

Tobin and Eaton Join Hands With "Different Tactics" Gordon—How They Play Together to the Detriment of the Working Class.

Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 15.The below clipping is from the Haverhill Evening "Gazette," of Nov. 6, which reproduced the article from the "North American" of Philadelphia.

The North American of Philadelph'a publishes the following article written by F. G. R. Gordon, who is well known in this city and who is now label agent of the B. & S. W. U.:

The most far-reaching trade union policy which makes for industrial peace in place of our present industrial warfare is the modern policy of the Boot & Shoe Workers Union.

In this new policy, which may be termed "collective bargaining," a movement has been inaugaurated which means nothing short of a complete revolution in trade unionism in America.

Under our present policy, a strike in a union shoe factory is an impossibility. When we grant the use of our union stamp to a manufacturer we enter into an agreement by a signed contract that there shall be no strike or lockout, and further, that all questions of wages or conditions of labor, which cannot be settled by mutual agreement shall be submitted to a board of arbitration and the decision of this board shall be final and binding upon the employer, the union and the employes.

In Massachusetts the State Board of Arbitration is chosen as our arbitrator, and this is of vast importance from the fact that sixty-seven per cent. of the shoes manufactured in the United States are produced in that one State.

This is the policy that has gained for us industrial peace for the past two years. The growing demand for union stamped shoes makes it of mutual advantage to both capital and labor to produce shoes under this wise and peaceful policy. And it is under this policy the Boot and Shoe Workers, Union has grown powerful, both in numbers and in financial strength.

This union has organized sixteen factories and gained 1,500 members during the month of September. Only shoes that bear the stamp are recognized as union-made.

In bringing about this wise policy the Boot & Shoe Workers, Union recognized that the claims of both parties must be understood by each. When differences occur the claims of both sides must be calmly discussed.

It is this policy of trade agreements between employer and employe that is bringing an industrial peace that is of enormous importance to America in its tremendous struggle for commercial supremacy.

The success of this international trade union with its "no strike" policy means that every trade union in North America will within the next few years adopt a similar policy. Then the United States and New Zealand will stand as the two progressive nations of the world because they both will have won permanent industrial peace.

The union label is the guide post pointing the way to industrial harmony.

The label and that alone can bring peace between capital and labor on the economic field. It is essential to human progress that the standard of comfort be raised as high as possible. A general demand by the public for union stamped shoes would guarantee industrial peace between 250,000 shoe workers and 2,000 manufacturers. It would mean, too, if extended to all trades, the establishment of industrial peace, proclaim the end of industrial war and be the greatest step in human progress since the abolition of slavery.

Comment on the above article is unnecessary. But comment on the writer the malodorous F. G. R. Gordon of "Different Tactics" notoriety is quite in order. It is also in order to say a few words about the Boot and Shoemakers' Union, and its chief fakirs Tobin and Eaton.

We will seak about them taking the last first. Tobin and Eaton are to-day engaged in weaving a web around the neck of the Shoeworkers of North America, which outdoes by several points the finest work which has yet been done by any of the numerous labor skates of the land. What Gordon says about strikes in union factories is absolutely true. There is no show for a strike in any factory where Tobin has got a grip, and the manufacturers are forcing their men into this "union" as rapidly as they learn what a "cinch" they have in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union At best the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union according to what its officers have to say in the columns of the "Boot and Shoe Worker" is but a scab help furnishing agency, which the shoe manufacturers force the men and women employes into that they may be more effectually fleeced, without the bosses being placed at the disadvantage of having the slaves rebel through the medium of the strike. Tobin and Eaton are the Judas Iscariots (with apologies to that distinguished traitor) whom the bosses employ to do this dirty work, as the articles which have appeared in the PEOPLE from time to time amply prove. That the enslavement of the shoeworkers may go on more rapidly than it otherwise would these labor fakirs, Tobin and Eaton, who are amongst the scabbiest of that scabby crew, which today run the pure and simple unions of the land have let loose upon the workers. —Fred G. R. Gordon. Who is Fred G. R. Gordon? He is without doubt the slimiest, dirtiest, most unscrupulous crook in the long list of that gentry who to-day make the pure and simple trade union a stench in the nostrils of all honest men. He has a record which forever prevents him from being honest—even to himself, and which I will produce here and I challenge him to deny it. I offer it that the workers of the land, my craftsmen in particular may not be caught by him. On the eighth day of May, 1888, the United States Circuit Court for the district of New Hampshire returned an indictment against Fred G. R. Gordon for the larceny and embezzlement from the United States mail a certain letter addressed to Timothy De Blais, Hotel Windsor, Montreal, Canada. I hold a true copy of that indictment; it is before me as I write these lines and here is the record of that case, verbatim: "This indictment was presented by the Grand Jury at the May Term, A. D., 1888, of this court, and thereafter to wit: On the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D., 1888, the defendant was set to the bar and had this indictment read to him, and there he said he was not guilty. The case was thence continued from term to term to the May term A. D., 1890, of this court when to wit: On the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D., 1890, THE DEFENDANT CAME AND RETRACTED HIS PLEA OF NOT GUILTY, AND SAID THAT HE WAS GUILTY OF THE CHARGES alleged against HIM IN SAID INDICTMENT. The case was thence continued to the present term when to wit: On the eighth day of October (1890) ON MOTION OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT THAT THIS INDICTMENT BE NOT BROUGHT FORWARD EXCEPT ON MOTION OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY."

This indictment is signed by the Democratic politicians, John S. H. Frick, as District Attorney. About that time, or shortly after Gordon started to make a raid on the working class, he was in the Populist movement, he was in the K. of L., he was in the S. L. P., he jumped out of that after he found out that we were hot on his trail, just in time to avoid being expeleled. He then joined the Social Democracy where he made the record for "different tactics" by selling his ward branch to rival politicians who were both running for the same office. It is this indictment which keeps him on the jump. He reasons that the only way for him to keep outside the gates which capitalist politicians forever hold before him is to forever keep working the workers. Should he ever make the attempt to be honest, he knows what is in store for him. Tobin knows Gordon's ability as a rascal, and he employs him; it is a good investment—for Tobin, but a poor one for the Shoe workers. Now, fellowcraftsmen, when this mail robber and capitalst emissary comes around with his smooth blarney slam him hard; tell him who he is and tell Tobin who he is and that you want nothing to do with either Gordon, the mail robber, Tobin the Labor Lieutenant or their scab agency. Smash the outfit in the only way you can, by organizing the honest workers of the land in the only bonafide trade union in America, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, an organization that fights for the freedom of the workers instead of their enslavement by the capitalist class, and their satellites the organized scabbery. Bring the hammer down hard on the heads of this crew.

Michael T. Berry.

Capitalist Concentration Begins.

In the production of commodities, such as had developed in the Middle Ages, the question could never arise. To whom do the proceeds of labor belong? The individual producer had brought them forth by his own labor, or that of his family and with his own tools, and, as a rule, out of raw materials belonging to, and often produced by, himself. There was no need of their being appropriated by, they belonged to him as a matter of course. Property in the product rested, accordinly, upon one's own labor. Even there where the help of others was used, that, as a rule, was only a by-matter, and often received, besides wages, other and further remuneration. The guild apprentice and journeyman, for instance, worked, not so much for the sake of their board and wages as for the sake of fitting themselves for mastership. Thereupon came the concentration of the means of production in large workshops and factories, and thereby their conversion into means of production de facto social. But these social implements and products were treated as though they were, now as before, the implements and products of individuals. While, until now, the owner of the means of labor had taken the products because, as a rule, they were his own product, and foreign help was the exception, thenceforth the owner of the means of labor proceeded himself to appropriate the products, although they were no longer his own but the product of the labor of others. Accordingly, the now socially produced commodities were appropriated, not by those who had actually set in motion the means of production and actually had produced the goods, but by the capitalists. The implements of production and production itself had become essentially social; yet, nevertheless, were they subjected to a form of appropriation, which presupposed the existence of private and individual production, under which everyone owned and bought his own products to market. The new mode of production remains subject to the old form of appropriation, although it does away with the conditions upon which the latter was predicated.

In this contradiction, which imparts to the new system of production its capitalist character, lurks in embryo the whole conflict of to-day. The more the present system of production gained the upper hand on all leading fields of industry and in all economically leading countries, and thereby crowded individual productcion down to trifling branches, the more sharply marked became also the incompatibility between social production and capitalist appropriation.

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ANOTHER "LABOR" MAYOR.

STEPHEN CHARTERS, THE CARPENTER MAYOR-ELECT OF ANSONIA.

He Is a Property Owner and Tax Payer Economist—Assures the Capitalists That He Is a Conservative —Wealthy Men Are His Friends and Admirers.

Ansonia, Conn., Nov. 16.—The press has been exploiting of late the election to the mayor's chair of Bridgeport, of Dennis Mulvihill, the "rugged stoker" and so-called representative of the working class. The press seems to have overlooked Ansonia which has also returned a "workingman" to its mayoralty chair.

Stephen Charters, the mayor-elect, is a journeyman carpenter, leader of a recent strike during which he was indicted on a charge of conspiracy and is now under bonds for trial next January.

Charters is a typical Yankee. He is a property owner and lives in a house of his own in the suburbs of this city. Like Mayor Mulvihill, of Bridgeport, Charters has had previous political experience. Like Mulvihill, Charters served an apprenticeship as alderman, and like the now famous Dennis, Charters always stood for rigid economy. Being like Mulvihill, a property holder, it was natural that he too should be most concerned about taxes and their expenditure. Charters is thirty-eight years old while Mulvihill is near sixty.

Charters regards his election as a great triumph for labor. He is quoted with saying:

"If there is any meaning in my election, it is that the workingmen are awakening to the fact that they must win their battles at the ballot. No doubt the strike had much to do with my nomination and election, but there were other influences at work.

"We struck last June for nine hours' work a day. There were 276 employes, millwrights and carpenters, in the Farrel Foundry and Machine Company's shops. We all went out, and I was looked upon as the leader. By trickery an indictment was obtained against me on a charge of conspiracy. Then an attempt was made to take my home from me. It actually was seized, and for a time I had no title in it, but it was returned to me by the Court. My trial will come up in January, and I will be acquitted.

"What was the result of the strike? Why, the men won on a compromise. That is, our demands were acceded to and 275 of the 276 returned to work. I was the 276th man. They barred me, and I accepted the verdict for the good of the others. Now I am on the outside, doing piece work for a contractor.

"Well, the result of it all was that I was nominated for mayor by the democrats, and I was opposed by the republicans, who nominated William A. Wood, a master mechanic, who is a splendid fellow and a good friend of mine. Ansonia is naturally a republican city, with a majority of about 100. I carried it by 418, and the republcan ring was destroyed.

"I will have fifty-five appointments, including City Treasurer, City Clerk, Commissioner of Police, five department chiefs and members of the Boards of Apportionment, Charities, Education, Public Works, Health and Assessors. I have taken no action yet, and I shall not be in a hurry. The very best men I can find will be appointed.

"I have no political debts to pay, and I look upon no man as an enemy. The best interests of the city shall be my first care. The Consolidated Railroad is building through the State. Four lines of track will be laid in Ansonia. I shall see that the rights of the taxpayers are observed.

"Yes, I have some political ambitions, but they are not for myself. I am ambitious to see the workingmen fully aroused to the necessity of protecting their own rights. It is particularly necessary that they do this in Connecticut, where the laws have all been framed for the protection of the employers.

"Legislation is needed. It can be had, too, and if the workmen do not permit themselves to be misled they will be able to control the Legislature next year. It may be that they cannot elect a majority of the members, but they can control such a strong minority that they will have to be reckoned with.

"I am no extremist. I am looking for no opportunity to overrun society. No great economical changes can be expected in the immediate future, but friendly legislation that must be had. There are some rights of labor that must be observed. The time seems to me to be approaching when they can be obtained.

"Did you ever notice the swing of the political pendulum? It comes with great regularity. One of the parties makes mistakes, and it is swept from power. Well, the republcans have had wonderful success. The democratic party seems to be spilt into factions. But I am convinced that republican defeat is near at hand if that party does not see that it is making a great error in its attitude favoring all kinds of trust legislation and opposing the workingmen."

Mayor Charters is looked upon by his neighbors as a man who may rise higher than his present position. Republicans and democrats alike, look to him to give Ansonia a careful administration. Some of the wealthiest men in the city are his personal friends. They admire him for his pluck, his perseverence and his rugged honesty and they feel that their interests are safe in his hands. He is not above listening to advice, and he will not be permitted to fall into error without being first warned of his danger.

......NEWS FROM......

THE FIELD OF LABOR

THE PEOPLE has frequently pointed out the class-character of political and judicial institutions under capitalism. It has frequently shown that under capitalism it is impossible to secure the enforcement of legislation detrimental to the interests of the capitalist class. It has accordingly exposed the fraudulent nature of legislation said to be enacted in the interests of labor, denouncing such legislation as misleading in character and unenforceable in practice, and of benefit only to corrupt labor leaders in the employ of the capitalist class and its political parties.

In the news from the Field of Labor for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 16th, there is ample proof of all of the above contentions of the PEOPLE. This proof reveals a condition of affairs that is startling in the extreme, yet which can be duplicated in every industrial state of the union with so-called "laws benefiting the laboring class."

Recently a child named James Mousto was killed in the George Jonas glass factory at Minotola, New Jersey. His death served to call atention to the fact that large numbers of children are employed in the glass factories of Southern New Jersey in violation of the State laws prohibiting the employment of children in manufacturing establishments under a certain age.

The question which grew out of these disclosures brought to light the still more important fact that all of the thirteen laws "benefiting the laboring class on the statute books of New Jersey" had not been enforced by the State officials for ten years.

Repeated proofs of the violation of the age-limit in the employment of children in the glass factories had been offered to Chief Factory Inspector Ward, with the result that he invariably refused to take any notice of the complaints based on them.

In spite of these facts, the Governor of the State pretends to see in the tragedy the necessity of emphasizing the importance of enforcing all the laws of the State, and of having men employed in the factories that are not inspected, because of lack of inspectors, report all violations!

Governor Voorhees said:

"The tragedy simply emphasizes the importance of enforcing all laws of the State, and calls attention to an evil that I have long had a hope of exterminatin. It is an admitted fact that youths below the age limit are employed in the factories in many parts of South Jersey.

"There are many conditions which account for this violation," continued the Governor. "In order to prevent the further scheming that results in the working of boys under twelve, we must get at the root of the evil. Parents are in a measure responsible. They permit the children to seek employment and encourage the manufacturers to accept their service. In turn, the manufacturers are grateful, pay low wages and are satisfied.

"Unless a man in the factory reports the thing to the State Department is not sufficiently equipped in the matter of numbers in the force to continually keep surveillance, and the boys are retained in the workrooms. Their parents declare they are old enough and the employers are not interested to discover the truth. Should a man in the factory notify the authorities his job is as good as lost.

"But I am determined to see that stringent measures are adopted. They will be set in motion, and very strenuously and, I hope, with beneficial results."

To attribute these violations to the avarice of either parents or manufacturers in view of the facts already stated is to dodge the issue. Repeated proof of violation having been affered, there is no excuse for non-enforcement, likewise, consequently, is there no sincerity in the statement that the Governor is determined to see that strenuous measures are adopted.

Capitalist governors are careful to protect capitalist interests. So too are their allies the labor misleaders, who act as their apologists and defenders.

Said W. M. Doughty, Vice-President of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, which brought the Minotola incident to the Governor's official notice:

"We talked with the Governor for two hours, and when he had heard our testimony he said he would order at once a strict investigation of the conditions at Minotola, and would see that the laws relating to child labor and cash payments were enforced.

"I am satisfied that Governor Voorhees did not know the conditions of affairs until enlightened by us, and I believe he was thoroughly in earnest when he said he was going to bring about a change."

Another officer of the same association, President Hayes, indulges in considerable bluster for the purpose of attaining the same effect. After stating that every law benefiting the laboring class of New Jersey has not been enforced for ten years, he professes to believe that the protests of his association regarding the employment of children will prove of avail. Said he:

"I have made complaints to Chief Factory Inspector Ward time and again about the infant slavery practised in certain factories in South Jersey. Other members of this association have offered him proofs of violation of the law, but he has never taken any notice of our complaints. The union enforces the laws in the union shops. The taxpayers have to look to the paid State officials to enforce them elsewhere.

"There are thirteen laws benefitting the laboring class on the statute books of New Jersey. Not one of these has been enforced by the State officials for ten years. In the counties of Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem are 2,000 union glass blowers.

"These men have good right to protest at the way the laws are violated, and if the promised reforms are not swift and genuine they will make a protest that will cause some public officials in New Jersey to quake. If this matter is allowed to blow over now we will go along for a little while and then some other infant will become the victim to the pernicious system of infant slavery.

"We propose to see that no infants are permitted to work in the glass factories, union or non-union, even if they have in their pockets fifty affidavits to the effect that they are twelve years of age, or over."

Labor legislation needs something more than professions and protestations to make it effective. It needs the triumph of class-conscious labor at the ballot-box. It needs a class-conscious labor party such as the Socialist Labor Party, in the control of the powers of state. With the laboring class in control of the means whereby labor laws can be enforced, there will be no violations.

Until such a time comes, the contentions of the PEOPLE as to the fraudulent and misleading character of "laws benefitting the laboring class" and their profitableness to corrupt labor leaders, will continue, for so long will capitalist interest prevail in the institutions of capitalism.

Hasten the coming of that good time. Hasten the coming of the Socialist Republic.

LITERATURE.

SOCIALISM, UTOPIAN AND SCIENTIFIC, by Frederick Engels. Translated by Edward Aveling, with a special introduction by the author — edited and annotated by Lucien Sanial — published by the New York Labor News Company, 2-6 New Reade street, New York city. Price, in cloth, 50 cents.

This, the first complete edition of Engel's magnificent work is a credit to the Labor News Company and the Socialist Labor Party. It is bound in red cloth, gold stamping, and the press work and paper are excellent. Former complete editions of this work were published in England, and the price was more than twice that of the present one. Owing to the great demand for an edition gotten out by the literary agency of the Party, it was decided that the demand could not be ignored. The book has a recognized place in Socialist literature, and in the compact, complete, and accessible form in which it now appears it merits a large circulation.

The scope of the work is shown in the excellent and thorough table of contents: Introduction—Utopian Socialism—the Materialist Conception of History—Scientific Socialism—Appendix on "The Mark."

From the appendix we quote as an example of the work done:

"In a country like Germany, in which quite half the population live by agriculture, it is necessary that the Socialist workingmen, and through them the peasants, should learn how the present system of landed property, large as well as small, has arisen. It is necessary to contrast the misery of the agricultural laborers of the present time and the mortgage-servitude of the small peasants, with the old common property of all free men in what was then in truth their "fatherland," the free common possession of all by inheritance. . . .

"Two fundamental facts, that arose spontaneously, govern the primitive history of all, or of almost all nations; the grouping of the people according to kindred, and common property in the soil. And this was the case with the Germans. As they had brought with them from Asia the method of grouping by tribes and gentes, as they even in the time of the Romans so drew up their battle array that those related to each other always stood shoulder to shoulder, this grouping also governed the partitioning of their new territory east of the Rhine and north of the Danube. Each tribe settled down upon the new possession not according to whim or accident, but, as Caesar expressly states, according to the gens-relationship between the members of the tribe. A particular area was apportioned to each of the nearly related larger groups, and on this again the individual gentes, each including a certain number of families, settled down by villages. A number of allied villages formed a hundred (old high German, huntari; old Norse, heradh). A number of hundreds formed a gau or shire. The sum total of the shires was the people itself."

The main portion of the book is made up of three essays which are characterized by clearness, directness, force, and knowledge of the subject. There is nothing else in print that takes their place, and anyone who wishes a firm grasp upon Socialism cannot neglect studying them. In a comparatively small space they give accurate, scientific explanation of the changes Socialist thought has undergone during a century. Utopianism still exists, but in an impotent state. Yet that those who are on the road to Socialism may not be rendered just as impotent it is well that they be given this book in order that they may learn to distinguish.

It is just the thing for Section libraies. None should be without it. Party members, too, should have a copy. A point should also be made to place the book in public libraries. Here it is sure to do much good. Those who live in towns which have libraries should demand that it be placed therein so that a beginning can be made in a collection of sound Socialist books.

The Labor News Company also announces a cloth bound edition of The Socialist Almanac; price one dollar. It will be considered in these columns next week.

President Roosevelt announces that politicians will be barred in all insular appointments. That is good. There is nothing politics and politicians like better than bars, and plenty of them.

......NEWS FROM......

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL

So great is the overproduction of commodities in the leading industrial countries that the necessity of finding an outlet for the surplus—in other words of preserving and extending their markets both at home and abroad—has resolved itself into a question of life or death for them.

Wherever it is impossible to dispose of this surplus, there stagnation and eventually bankruptcy and panic will set in.

This fact is well illustrated in the present industrial crisis that is raging in Germany. The Fatherland has suffered so severely in the loss of markets, due principally to American competition, that eighty-five thousand workingmen in Berlin alone are said to be unempolyed. Of these thirty-five thousand were employed in the iron industry, which has suffered most. German emigration is on the increase; 175,000 Germans and foreigners having left Germany in the past ten months.

In England a somewhat similar condition of affairs prevails, due to a great extent to the same cause. It is estimated that in London there are over 150,000 men seeking in vain for employment. The shoe and iron industries are the main sufferers there.

In the meantime, American capitalists continue, under the necessity mentioned, to push their goods and enterprises when and wherever possible, unmindful of the fact that the impoverished condition of the countries entered will react, in the course of time, to the detriment of the entire working class of this country.

Impoverishment leads to retrenchment and the depreciation of plants and commodities, to unemployment, bankruptcy and ruin.

That this condition is bound to overtake this country is not an idle prognosis, but in fact established by past experience, which has taught us that when "our" industrial activity was greatest, then also was "our" danger greatest.

This struggle for markets was reflected in the news from the Field of Capital for the week ending November 16th.

In Vienna, Austria, the so-called "American peril" continues to be the leading topic of discussion and conversation. Meetings have been held to consider means to protect Austrian shoemakers from American competition, which will take place on January 1st, when an American shoe firm will open twelve shoe stores in Vienna. One speaker, Bourgemeister Luetger regretted that the commercial treaty between Austria and the United States prevented the Government from forbidding the opening of the stores, but he was convinced that every Viennese would boycott the invaders.

The president of the Shoemakers' Union is reported to have said that the shoe workers intended to break into the American shops and smash their contents. How like the workingmen who smashed the first machine that displaced them!

In England, the London "Daily Chronicle" quotes Ebenezer Parker, M. P., as saying that British traders are likely to experience from America more severe competition than any with which they are as yet acquainted. In the steel trade particularly Great Britain is far behind.

The Tobacco War, inaugurated by the American Tobacco Trust, is raging in England. All parties are offering rebates, amounting to millions annually to secure control.

In Berlin, the managers of the German transatlantic steamship lines are holding conferences to discuss means by which American trusts may be prevented from obtaining control of their lines.

Of American investments, the most worthy bit of news regarding them, came from the City of Mexico. According to reports in financial circles there, the Standard Oil Co. group purposes to establish a large trust company in that city, which will do a banking business and provide means for financing large American undertakings, these being continually growing in importance. Trust companies are unknown in Mexico, and legislation favorable to them would have to be secured. This is easy from a Standard Oil Co. standpoint.

No doubt the battle of the capitalist classes of America and Europe must continue. They must acquire commercial supremacy or else fry in their own fat. But there is no escape for them from destruction. Their system is based on wrong; on the robbery of the working class, which prevents that class from buying and consuming all that its labor produces, and which, consequently, will eventually create that overproduction and crisis which they seek to avoid in new markets and new investments.

Whirled to Death While at Work.

Caught in a fly-wheel making 200 revolutions a minute, James Oliver, a boy of eighteen, was whirled to death yesterday in the building of the American Chocolate Machinery Company, at No. 49 West Sixty-sixth street.

Oliver had ascended to the top of a five-foot step ladder to repair a broken belt. Losing his balance he was caught in the wheel, and in a second was snatched from the ladder and carried with the machinery.

In his dash to death, the boy's feet struck the skylight in the roof of the room and shattered the glass. His shoes were cut from his feet.

When the mangled body was released from the machinery life was extinct. Oliver lived at No. 338 East Thirty-third street.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue New-ark, N. J. 185

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue, Westville Branch mets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie Co., S. L. P., meets 1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., in Fiarence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee st. Everybody welcome. Open-air meetings every Sunday evening, cor. Main and Church sts.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy st., San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, Ill., S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday, 3 p. m., at 106 E. Randolph St., 2d floor. Questions and discussion invited. Admission free.

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Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36.564
In 1900	34.191

Whenever opportunity to labor is obtained with difficulty, and is so deficient that the employing class may virtually prescribe their own terms and pay the laborer only such share as they choose of the product, there is a very strong tendency to slavery.

HORACE GREELY.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Comrades:—The news of the outrage perpetuated by uniformed thugs upon our Texas, is still fresh in your minds, comrade Frank D. Lyon, at Beaumont, with all its revolting details. Taken from jail where he had been put for voicing the principles of the Socialist Labor Party by the very men in whose custody he was, cruelly beaten and threatened with loss of life should he dare return to testify against his assailants, a case is presented to us, that cries aloud for the swift punishment of the perpetrators of the foul deed.

The public press of the State of Texas, and that of the particular locality where the outrage occurred, after a brief spasm of indignation, seems to have cooled down; the criminals are men of influence, and unless our Party, through its Texas State Committee, takes up the matter and relentlessly pushes it to a conclusion, these official would-be murderers may escape to try their hand on another S. L. P. agitator who may be luckless enough to fall into their clutches.

The Texas State Committee, in order to bring these men to justice, has already appealed to you to come to its aid with the funds needed to take up and prosecute the case. The members of the Socialist Labor Party, which, in the person of Comrade Lyon, has been outraged at Beaumont, are the men from whom aid may be expected. It is to them we direct this appeal and to all those friends and sympathizers who have stood by the Party in so many other trials.

We call upon you to act and to act speedily. Organizers of Sections and Branches will read this call at their respective meetings, give it the widest publicity, see to it that systematized efforts are made to collect funds and to forward all funds obtained to the undersigned, who will acknowledge them in the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN, National Sec'y.
2-6 New Reade Street,
New York City, (Box 1576.)

SETH LOW DROPS HIS MASK.

At the banquet of the City Club, held last Thursday, in honor of the successful Fusion municipal ticket, Mayor-elect Seth Low said:

"And so I shall hope that this administration will be alert to advance all the material wealth and business interests of the community, not because I place for one moment the business and material interests of the community on a par with the human interests, for I do not, but because I KNOW THAT THE HUMAN INTERESTS ARE BUILT UP UPON THE MATERIAL AND THE BUSINESS INTERESTS."

This is a dropping of the pre-election mask, and the coming out under its true colors by the reform Mayor-elect, together with his supporters who loudly applauded this his post-election declaration.

The slogan of the Low campaign was that the State and National issues do not concern a municipal election; in a municipal election, all that is wanted is to keep in sight the human, the "home" interests. This position was exactly the reverse of the one now taken by Low. It amounted to saying that the human or "home" interests are independent of the material interests. Against that position the Socialist Labor Party made a determined front.

Material interests are the foundation of all human interests. According as the material interests are, so are the human. If the material interests are prosperous, the human interests will develop favorably; if the material interests are adverse, then the human interests will decline. To promote the human or "home" interests, it follows, accordingly, that the material interests must be seen to. Now, then, the material interests are dependent upon the social conditions, and these comprise State and National issues. With wages low and precarious, the "home" interests of the working class are precarious and low.

The-cart-before-the-horse theory that the Fusion or Reform forces stood on during the campaign was evidently only clap-trap to catch the unwary workingman's vote; like all plausible fallacies it was "taking" and it did "take in;" whereas, the Socialist Labor Party position, going against the grain of accepted error, fared as all truth does in such cases, to wit: seemed to be rebuffed, and yet, in point of fact, left its impression; and that is quite a point scored. That now, when victorious "Reform Forces" are expected to make good their theory, they throw their theory overboard and set up the Socialist theory, will not fail to redound to the greater force of the Socialist Labor Party campaigns in the future.

The language of the Mayor-elect is the jubilant cry of the capitalist forces that once more they have tricked the workers; once more they have won out. By now admitting that the human interests are built upon the material interests, the capitalist Mayor-elect has let out a capitalist whoop of joy that the material interests of his class are safeguarded, seeing that the material interests of the working class lost by the defeat of the Socialist Labor Party.

And he is right. But how much longer will his class be able to hold such post-election jollification meetings?

THE 'FRISCO PERFORMANCE.

The benign purpose of this article is to hold to the grind-stone of the recent San Francisco municipal election the noses of those Innocents, who, despite all proof to the contrary, persist in believing that the Kangaroo Social Democracy is beneficial in that it is a "half-way measure." These Innocents admit all that the Socialist Labor Party says about capitalism and the lackeys of capitalism, the labor fakis of high and low degree. But, they argue, the Socialist Labor Party stands, by the very reason of its excellency, upon ground too high for the masses of the workers to suddenly leap up to. The Social Democracy, they argue, by reason of its very defects, shortcomings and even impurities, holds a half-way position that is more easily reached by the masses, and from which half-way position they will be enabled to step up to the elevation of the Socialist Labor Party. Such, ornamented with a good deal of palavering about "evolution" and "revolution," is the summary of the argument of the Innocents. Theories must be grounded on facts. The San Francisco election furnishes a robustious fact on the subject.

What happened there? The "half-way party," despite all its "attractive" defects, shortcomings and impurities, was not merely snowed under; it was smashed. Its last year's poll of over 2,000 falls this year below one-fourth the figure; and, what is most to the point in this connection, the half-way stepping-stone is smashed by the very masses it was thought to be a stepping-stone to, and who swung to the extreme of outspoken reaction. The victorious party is a new party, suddenly formed; a "Union" Labor Party, that proclaims "Brotherly Relations" as the corner-stone of the relations between Capital and Labor!

There is no such thing as a "half-way measure" in revolutionary issues or revolutionary times. Revolutions are either ripe, or they are not. If they are, the revolution wrecks the "half-way measure," like a torrent wrecks some silly obstacle in its way; if they are not ripe, reaction takes charge of wrecking the "half-way measure." In either case the "half-way measure" is at best a waste of energy.

The issue to-day is Capitalism or Socialism. The principle of the former is to uphold the over-lordship of the Capitalist Class; the principle of the latter is to overthrow the Capitalist Class and emancipate the Working Class. The workings of the economic laws tend to render ever more intolerable the position of the Working Class. This class, accordingly, despite all capitalist narcotics, is bound to shake itself in unrest. Socialism then steps up. Understanding the issue, it promulgates it in all its fullness, and thereby seeks to give intelligent direction to the otherwise blind giant Labor. Such intelligent direction is predicated upon an unqualified preaching and practicing of the principle of the Class Struggle. Only by the light of such teaching, illustrated by every possible issue that comes up, can the giant Labor pick its way to its redemption. Such is the stand taken by the S. L. P. everywhere.

"Not so," shout the "half-way measurites." That is too much to gulp up at one gulp. And they set up their Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" concern: took political jobs from the capitalist class; defended the building of armories by some of their fellows, and political log-rolling by others, and above all, and most significant of all, bowed obsequiously to the labor lieutenants of the Capitalist Class in the Unions. Such conduct could have but one effect: by hiding the light of the Socialist Labor Party, to confirm the masses of Labor in all their economic and sociologic superstitions. Socialism, like all revolutions, has no justification unless by reason of its fearlessness and completeness. Presented in the poltroon and corrupt style of the "half-way measurites" it is rendered ridiculous, if not disreputable. The net result is as in San Francisco, that the Working Class accepts from the "half-way measure" only its wrongfulness, discards its Socialism, takes the bit in its own mouth, smashes the "half-way measure" with its own arguments—and indulges in a blind uprising, impotent at all points because of its absurd economic and sociologic tenets.

So long as a Revolution is not ready to take the revolutionary step it can take none. All effort is wasted, if not positively harmful, that does not agitate, educate and organize for the revolutionary step.

Not for naught does there go up today, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a full throated cheer for the unterrified, unconquerable Fighting S. L. P.

A KNOCK-OUT TO THE ARCHBISHOP.

As announced in these columns, the Rev. Father Thaddeus Hogan of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, located in the Diocese of Trenton, N. J., has announced with much sorrow that he finds young Catholics abstaining to a shocking degree from marriage. Archbishop Corrigan had better see to it quickly, he can't see to it too quickly, that the aforenamed Father Thaddeus be disciplined. He should be fired out of the Church. His announcement needs but to be stated to carry conviction of its truth. It is one of those truths, moreover, that open the eyes to other truths. The fact that young Catholics are to a shocking extent abstaining from marriage needs but to be mentioned, and it brings home to all that the identical plague is rampant among young Protestants, Jews and Agnostics. The Father's statement, therefore amounts to a knock-down given the Archbishop's painfully constructed and recently uttered libel against Socialism as a "destroyer of the family" and a promoter of "free love." The Father's statement furnishes one more fact to demonstrate that it is the Social System of Capitalism which the Archbishop upholds, that is the real blaster of the family and inciter of "free love."

The Capitalist System of society drains from the masses the wealth that they produce, and places the plunder in the hands of a class that furnishes the front-pew holders in the tabernacles where the Archbishop Corrigans of the Catholic, Protestant, Jew and professional Atheist persuasions preside. Such empoverishment of the workers tears asunder existing family ties, and keeps new ones from forming: It sends the mother out of the house into the factory; it sends the father to distant towns in search of work, even into the Army to fight and kill and be killed in faraway climes for a living; it raises she-towns in Massachusetts, and he-towns in the mining centers of the West; it throws upon the streets the young girls to whom the above-named front-pew holders allow wages the smallness of which is an insult to common decency;—in short the Capitalist System of society reeks from top to bottom with all the filth implied in "free love;" that social system is corner-stoned upon ruptured family ties; and the Archbishop Corrigans are its praise-singers, extending over it their pontifical blessing.

Archbishop Corrigan should lose no time in excommunicating Father Hogan.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S CONFESSION.

In the course of an address, delivered in Boston, on the 9th instant, before the Twentieth Century Club, the orator of the day said:

"Neither our courts, our legislatures, nor our churches have improved and gained greater hold on the people in the last thirty years."

If the orator in question simply meant to record a fact, he certainly hit the bull's-eye. The courts that declare the life of a workingman's son to be worth only $1, and assesses only that amount of damages against a Corporation whose negligence killed the boy; the courts that interfere with injunctions, named "Gatling guns on paper," in the disputes between workingmen and their exploiters, and turn the said Gatling guns against the workingmen; the courts that, with their fiat "Unconstitutional," break to the heart of the Working Class every word of promise held to their ears,—such bodies, named courts, cannot gain any hold on the people: they can only lose what hold they had. The legislatures that habitually legislate under the motto: "To him who has more shall be given; from him who has not even that little shall be taken,"—such bodies, named legislatures, whatever else they may do, can assuredly not retain their hold upon the people. The churches, that, as was conspicuously done through Archbishop Corrigan and scores of other prelates, Protestant and Jew, can be guilty of such immorality as to lie deliberately on Socialism and deliberately impute crime to a Movement, the purest that has yet risen in the history of the race; the churches that can preach the language of the Prophets and do lackey work for the "grinders of the faces of the poor;"—such bodies, named churches, cannot fail to lose and lose fast all place in the hearts and the esteem of the people. Accordingly, there is nothing remarkable in the words of the Twentieth Century Club orator.

But if the words are not of themselves remarkable, they become so when the utterer of them is considered; and they become doubly remarkable when it is learned that they were uttered in sorrow and regret. The orator was President Eliot of Harvard University, and he bemoaned the fact that he recorded!

Whence do occupants of court, legislative and church positions come? Do they spring up from the earth? True enough, here and there an illiterate workingman turns up in legislatures, but that is not the rule. Judges, legislators and churchmen are persons mainly strained through the loins of our colleges and universities. President Eliot himself is responsible for whole rafts of them. In condemning their conduct he condemns himself, along with the other College Presidents. There is where the blame lies.

Our Colleges to-day do not produce men of civic virtues; whatever civic virtue the students may take along with them when they enter College is in most instances wiped out. The Capitalist system of society, along with its implied and expressed code of immorality, is praised up to the student, and all propositions to improve existing evils are derided. Upon graduation, the student is launched upon society a social shark and a hypocrite. To what a shocking extent this is true and what fruits the fact bears, President Eliot's words themselves give an idea of.

Fortunately for the country, that which, at all such historic periods as this, has been seen, is seen to-day. Whenever chartered Colleges have ceased to be the nursuries of civic virtue, together with the sound information on which alone virtue can stand, an un-chartered College springs up, that takes up the work, where the others left off. The great educator of the American people to-day is not the chartered Colleges, it is the Socialist Labor Party. This is the great University of the land. It is rearing the men that will end the regime that President Eliot's confession helps to expose.

THE SOCIALIST CAMP CAN BE NO ADULLAMITES' CAVE.

"One mistake which the old Socialist Labor Party made was to make it appear that the Socialists were all factory or mine workers, and that only wage workers had a claim on Socialism."

It is a happy circumstance that the above erroneous passage appears in the Milwaukee, Wis., "Social Democratic Herald." The circumstance is happy because that paper is the only organ of the variously named Social Democratic party that has not, by a persistent policy of baseness towards the Socialist Labor Party, placed itself beyond the pale of decency. With it one may feel safe that a discussion will be conducted, despite the inevitable firmness and severity, that the occasion requires, yet by a code different from that which prevails in Bowery dives.

The charge, above quoted, against the S. L. P. is groundless. If, in taking up the charge, the only purpose were to enter of record a refutation, then it would suffice to quote the platform of the S. L. P., whose closing and summing up clause starts with these words:

"We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon ALL OTHER HONEST CITIZENS," etc.

And this declaration might be backed up with extensive quotations from the literature, that the S. L. P. has issued, and many a column of which has of late reappeared on the pages of the "Social Democratic Herald" itself. The Socialist Labor Party does not hold that only wage workers have a claim on Socialism. It very expressly holds otherwise. But in taking up the charge, an infinitely more important purpose is in view than mere refutation. That purpose is to controvert the tactical theory that underlies the statement,—a tactical theory that is indicated quite clearly in the rest of the paragraph that the above quotation is taken from, a tactical theory that is disastrous to the Socialist Movement, and the evil effect of which the very Editors of the "Social Democratic Herald" have felt and moaned over.

In the course of its argument, our esteemed adversary says:

"And while the wage working class, being the most oppressed under the present system, naturally has also the deepest interest in its overthrow, and while that class will, by reason of its number, also furnish the bulk of its fighters, it will not furnish all the fighters."

If this argument means anything it means that simple oppression, mere oppression is a sufficient bond to hold together all the fighters against Capitalism and to rear the Socialist Republic. This would mean that a sentiment would be enough, not only to "bring together," not only to accomplish the harder task of "holding together," but also, and above all, to give the right direction to the forces thus brought into one camp. Now this is a fallacy, it is a Utopian conception. A sentiment may bring together, but only the correct appreciation of the social law that underlies the Social Question can hold together the gathered forces. Suffering through oppression is not the same with all the oppressed. Sufferings differ radically. All oppressed individuals suffer; but gross is the blunder of failing to distinguish the difference between the sufferings of the small business man and the wage-slave. The difference can be appreciated only by the recognition of the different and conflicting class interests among the sufferers. Only by recognizing and understanding this will one be able to understand the species of the suffering that each class is subject to.

And this is indispensable for safety. The test is easily made. Bring together sufferers from several classes. Each will propose, to the extent that he is class-conscious, a different remedy. The remedies will vary according to the class suffering. In view of the fact that classes have hostile economic class interests, the remedies will be antithetical. Compromise, coalesce, fuse and the unity thus established will be on the surface only. In practice, the opposing class views will assert themselves, and manifest themselves in ACTS. Where the opposing class views have not yet had a chance to ripen into such acts, the capitalist politicians will take charge of bringing such acts to ripeness. The result is failure, with its train of disheartenment.

In view of this—illustrations of which are numerous in modern history—the question comes, How are the sufferers, naturally brought together by their sufferings, to be HELD TOGETHER? A fusion of class interests cannot do it. What then? The answer is:

First: No social evolution ever reached that crisis commonly named the revolutionary epoch, except it moved upon the exclusive class lines of the class interests next in order in social evolution. It is not open to discussion—the "Social Democratic Herald" does not dispute the point—that, at the modern stage of social evolution, the class interests next in order are the class interests of the Working Class. Accordingly, it is the class interests of the wage slave that alone can be considered, and along the lines of which, to the exclusion of all others the Socialist Movement must be guided.

Second: The distinctive fitness of members, of other than the class next in order, to figure in the Movement next in order, is that they unflinchingly steer their conduct by the light of the class interests of that class whose historic epoch has arrived. The Monks in the English Revolution, the Talleyrands during the seemingly chaotic but logically progressive period of the capitalist revolution in France, usually called, French Revolution, down to the resting point reached at the time of both "restorations" are great historic sign-posts on this particular head.

By the light of these facts, the closing paragraph in the argument of the "Social Democratic Herald" is of great interest. It is this:

"In that respect it was significant that when the Social Democrats united with a part of the S. L. P. the new united organization simply called itself Socialist party."

The significance thereof is, indeed, great. It marks sharply the distinction between the two parties. The one steers its course strictly by the loadstar of the class interests of the Working Class, and it demands of all within its camp, whatever class they may come from, strict adherence thereto: the word "Labor" in its name attests its stand; the other, by deliberately taking a name that excludes the word "Labor," gives notice that it abandons the class interests of the Working Class, as its norm, and that community of oppression, of suffering, is the bond that it plants itself on.

The Socialist Labor Party is the well-knit organization fit to overthrow Capitalism: the Socialist party is but a cave of Adullam, whose tenants are bound to scatter.

Nearly fifty miners killed or mangled as the result of a mine fire at Pocahontas, Virginia. There is not a stockholder among them. Strange, terribly strange is this "risk" that the capitalists insist on taking.

The Social Democrats, particularly those of Cleveland, are crying out with a great voice that the Socialist Labor Party was guilty of a great crime in holding to its name and thereby inducing people to vote for the ticket. That is a very good guess, and the Party will continue to do so.

News comes from San Francisco that wholesale desertions have occurred in the Twenty-eighth infantry. Brutal treatment is the cause of it. The ability to administer brutal treatment forms one of the most important courses at West Point.

Political and Economic.

Southern papers resent the imputation that whites are at war with the negroes. They instance the fact that negroes are employed as servants, and that if there was any enmity this would not be the case. Nearly every family has one or more negro servants, and negroes are necessary to the comfort of the whites, and perfect friendship will be maintained as long as this is true. This point can be readily conceded. It is only when the negro makes his appearance as a competitor, when he steps into the field and becomes either a worker in the mills, mines or factories, and thus struggles for employment with the white workingman, or else starts in business and struggles for trade with the white business man, that there is any indication of race war.

The "Evening Post" takes credit to itself for having "lived" during a hundred years. Lived is not the proper word. It has ossified during a hundred years.

The "Cleveland Citizen" moans as follows: "The vote received by the 'Socialist' [read "Kangaroo"] party, while somewhat disappointing locally, was perhaps all that could be expected under the circumstances." And it was all that was gotten, so no protest should be made. Were the "Citizen" to continue thinking and reasoning with such absolute correctness it would soon be a paragon of wisdom.

The "Volkszeitung" has not yet had a word to say on the election. It maintains a lugubrious silence and leaves to the puny spindle-shanked "Voirker" the ridiculous task of pretending that it is happy. The "Volkszeitung" realizes that someone is shoveling dirt in on its coffin. That is never a situation that calls for mirth and hilarity.

Historic Role of the Capitalist Class.

The instruments of labor—land, agricultural implements, workshops, tools—were individual property, calculated only for individual use, and were, accordingly, paltry, dwarfish and poor. For that very reason, as a rule, they belonged to the producers themselves. To concentrate these scattered and limited implements of production, to enlarge them, to transform them into the present powerful lever of production—that was exactly the historic role of the capitalist method of production, and of its upholder, the capitalist class. How it historically accomplished this since the fifteenth century, through the three stages of simple co-operation, manufacture, and production in gross, Marx has explained circumstantially in the fourth part of his work on Capital. But the capitalist class, as it is also shown there, could not transform these limited implements into mighty powers without turning them into social instruments of production, available only by the combined effort of a number of men. In the stead of the spinning-wheel, the hand-loom, the smith's hammer, there appeared the spinning-machine, the mechanical loom and the steam hammer; in the stead of the single work-shop, there appeared the factory that compelled the combined labor of hundreds and of thousands. The same as with the implements of production, production itself was transformed from a series of isolated into a series of social acts, and the products from individual into social products. The yarn, the cloth, the metal articles which now come out of the factory, were the joint product of many working people through whose hands they had to go successively before being ready. No single person could say of them: "This I have made; this is my work."

Where, however, the natural division of labor within a community becomes the basis of industry, it stamps the products with the form of commodities, whose mutual exchange, purchahse, and sale, enables the individual producers to satisfy their manifold needs. This was the case in the Middle Ages. The farmer, for instance, sold to the artisan agricultural and bought in exchange handicraft products. It was into this society of individual producers of commodities that the new system of production pushed itself. In the midst of the natural, yet planless division of labor, as it then prevailed throughout, there arose the planful division of labor, as organized in separate factories. Alongside of individual, social production stepped up. The products of both were sold in the same market, hence at prices at least approximately equal. But the planful organization was more powerful than the natural division of labor. The factories that worked upon the social plan turned out their wares more cheaply than did the individual producer. On one field after another individual production was thrown down, until its social competitor wholly revolutionized the old method. This notwithstanding, its revolutionary character was so little recognized that it was, on the contrary, introduced as a means for aiding and promoting the production of commodities. It arose in direct connection with certain already existing levers of production and exchange, to wit: merchants' capital, handicraft, and wage-labor. Yet, while it, itself, appeared as a new form of production the old forms of appropriation remained in full vigor.

Child labor has grown to such an extent that even the capitalists themselves are "scandalized." Their scandalization amounts to the fact that they fear something will be done to deprive them of their cheap slaves, so they set up a cry themselves, and will now look around for ways and means to avoid further exposure the while they continuue to do business in the flesh and blood of infants.

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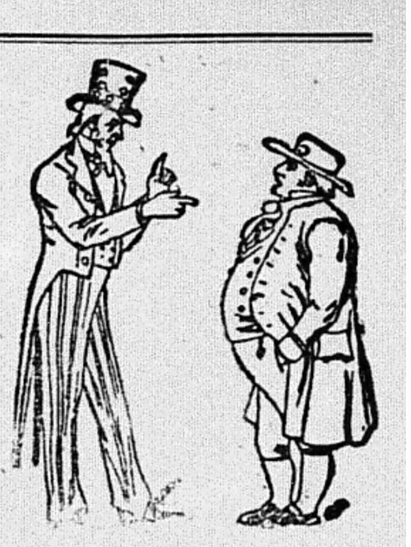

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—It does seem to me that there is something dedidedly perverse in Socialism.

UNCLE SAM—That's something new; as a rule Socialism is sniffed at because it is taken to be too angelic.

B. J.—I don't think it ought to be sniffed at; what ought to be done to it is to burn it out.

U. S.—That's severe. And why that severity?

B. J.—I'll tell yau. There are thousands upon thousands of people, nay hundreds of thousands who are content with their lot, and submissive to the existing order of things. I don't say they are as happy as I'd like to see them. But they are happy now with their lot. Down comes Socialism upon them, stirs their discontent, and turns their happiness into unhappiness. I say that such a thing is perverse.

U. S.—Let's see. You can't fly. You are perfectly happy with your legs for locomotion; down comes somebody upon you and descants upon the greater pleasures that you could enjoy if you only had wings, besides legs, and could fly; and he prevails upon you so much and he impresses you to such an extent with his arguments about the pleasures you are foregoing for want of wings, that you cease to enjoy your legs and actually grow miserable.

B, J.—Bravo, well put!

U. S.—And your understanding of the effect of Socialist agitation is of the nature of such agitation for wings?

B. J.—Exactly! Now is not that perverse?

U. S.—Yes; THAT would indeed be perverse; but such is not Socialist agitation.

B. J.—What else is it?

U. S.—Now let's suppose this state of things: You imagine you are in good health, and are happy in that; nevertheless it is only appearance; there is death gnawing at your vitals; you have a tapeworm inside of you sucking up the substance of your nourishment and thus undermining your health; at times you feel a sense of lassitude, but you get over that, your recuperative powers not yet having lost their elasticity, and you preserve your happiness. Some knowing one comes along and discovers the evidence of the mischievous parasite inside of you; he tells you of it; informs you of your danger, and thoroughly arouses you out of your ignorance on your condition into a thorough appreciation of the danger you are in. Has he not "destroyed your happiness" ?

B. J.—He has for the moment; but for my own good. What he tells me makes me take measures to rid myself of the parasite upon me, and to become positively happy.

U. S.—And that is good?

B. J.—Certainly!

U. S.—And such is the case with Socialism; and that is what it does for those who enjoying the happiness of stupor, are disturbed therein, and aroused to rid themselces of a danger not understood by them, but sure to undo them if not overthrown.

B. J. What danger?

U. S.—The danger of the existing or capitalist system. More insidiously yet than the tape-worm undermines the constitution of an individual does the capitalist system undermine the health and, with it, the happiness of a nation. It renders the living of the working people, the masses, harder and harder; it gatherers their substance into the hands of a small parasite class; and the day will surely arrive when it will knock them down for good and all, unless that day is prevented by the alarm signal given by Socialism.

B. J. looks contemplative.

U. S.—The only perverseness in the case is the conduct of the paid brood of politicians, pulpiteers and professors who seek to lull into security a nation that is now being sucked day by day by the tape-worm of capitalism which it ignorantly is carrying in its inside.

Western Asia seems to be in a bad way morally. Austria has a claim on Turkey; France has a claim on Turkey; the United States has a claim on Turkey; England has just settled a claim with Turkey; Asiatic Russia is spreading like a territorial cancer; Germany is taking advantage of "scientific and missionary" operations to make demands for lands. All this means that Western Asia is about to have a fatal attack of that disease known as dismemberment, attended to by "manifest destiny."

The blizzard up State is extremely consoling to these persons who work for a living. Coal and food have advanced in price. Wages have gone down. The Christian was formerly accustomed to console himself with the thought that "whom the Lord loveth he chastiseth." Capitalism has taken the place of God and it still sticks to the old business of chastising. It is the duty of the working class to put an end to this reign of "love." It causes too much suffering.

Two young girls are on their way to Bulgaria for the purpose of being kidnapped as Miss Stone was. It is impossible to get a monopoly on a good thing. When once the way is shown imitators flock in from all sides.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

"Why Don't You Unite?"

TO THE PEOPLE—It appears to me that an undiscriminating public is taking the "Socialist" Party too seriously. That party has no designs upon capitalism. It's too busy compromising with it. Thanks to the aggressive "intolerant" educative tactics of the S. L. P. the working class are learning that Socialism is the real thing for them.

The People's Party is dead, and as no distinctively fake organization outside of the Socialist Party is in the field all the office seeking grafters and idealess newspaper publishers are eagerly scenting the carrion by flocking to it.

What a picture of confusion the combination presents! There's the clerical fraud, who is going to introduce the Kingdom of God by adjusting the "little differences" now existing between labor and capital to their mutual advantage. He is an increasing element among the muchly united. The people whose long suit is co-operative stores and colonies are "wid 'em." They're going to corner all the productive labor and make the trusts sell out quick. And the "millionaire socialist" with a socialistic fad and a paper to exploit his fad, also the state capitalist, and exceedingly versatile flopper, whose lucid intervals are as infrequent as his vagaries are numerous, whose appeals to nonsense are misnomers for reason. The labor skate and fakir whose job is becoming precarious trying to get brothers capital and labor to be good to each other—he's there howling "scab" at the S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A. while scabbing the jobs of his dupes. That post-office socialist occupies the family circle but is beginning to feel a little uncertain about the tune the orchestra is now playing. Lots of 'em there don't want the class struggle introduced as it might endanger the "harmony" now supposed to be playing a continuous engagement. And there are others! "Why don't you unite?"

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 28.

A. S. D.

As To the "Dining Socialists."

To THE PEOPLE—In my "malignant lying and vitriolic" review of the movement in England the suggestion was thrown out to Tattler to get on to the Reverend Robert Blatchford's game, have a fellowship dinner, circulate the flowing bowl and shout hurrah for unity.

The suggestion has been adopted. "Justice" of October 15th contains a report of the third monthly dinner and branch meeting of the Central Branch of the S. D. F. at which H. M. Hyndman fresh from his "propaganda amongst the intelligent classes," took the chair. Amongst those present were Rule Britania Blatchford, Tom Mann, National Democratic League spellbinder, O'Keefe, A. F. of Hell fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress at Swansea, Ben Tillet, emigration agent for one of the Australian colonies and high priced orator of the I. L. P. During dinner the discussion covered a wide field almost as broad as the views of a freak socialist. It ranged from the comparative charms of Paris and Swansea, the intelligence of the Chinese, the shrewd Maori, the merry Briton, and the everlasting question, Is marriage a failure? The following subjects not being mentioned in the report were evidently barred as not being conducive to harmony:

1st—That everlasting Kautsky resolution.

2nd—The "Unholy Scotch Current."

3rd—That .... "Weekly People."

After the dinner the Secretary rose and said they were all delighted to see such a good attendance and so many visitors present, and trusted that their monthly meeting would become the regular rendevous of the men and women of the Socialist movement, not only for social intercourse, but also in order to confer together as to the best means and TACTICS for advancing the Social Democratic movement in Great Britain.

After mature deliberation the brainy men of the S. D. P. started their campaign for the physical regeneration of the common working people. They have sworn to dine and dine; come what may, they will stay by the table and discuss tactics, while F. A. Keir Hardie attends to the moral regeneration of the Proletaire. Then all shall be better than well, despite the common class-conscious kickers who act as though the class war was a personal every day fight. The Dining Socialists are all agreed that those fellows disturb harmony by antagonizing men who deny the existence of the class war, and by the use of phrases, (copied from that unmentionable sheet, edited by De Leon) such as "freak," "fakir," "decoy duck," "dupes," etc., make the propagation of Socialism by the intellectuals rather unpleasant.

How long will the militant Socialists in Great Britain stand the acts of an official gang whose every action is an insult to class-conscious members of the S. D. F. Every member who does not kick and kick hard endorses the actions of these men and is personally responsible for the crooked course of the S. D. F.

R. McDonald.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 3.

Counting Out the S. L. P. in Columbus, Ohio.

To THE PEOPLE.—The vote in Columbus, O., according to the official count is 25 straight. Last fall Maloney got 36 votes—a falling off of 11 votes. Debs last fall got 72 votes; this fall their candidate for Governor got 29 votes a loss of 43 votes. While the above vote is official it is not correct. We had no watchers at the precincts when the vote was counted but we know that the City Board of Election either made a mistake or else neglected to tabulate our vote in the official count. For instance, the second ward precinct A, myself and two other comrades voted a straight S.L.P. ticket. The next day after election we saw on the out side of the voting booth a report of all votes cast in that precinct. That report gave us three votes for the S. L. P., yet the City Board of Election does not give us credit for them in the Fifth ward. In one precinct we lose two votes, in the same way; in the Fourth ward we lose one vote in one precinct the same way. These are precincts we took notice of. Now then, if we were counted out all over the city in the same ratio, our vote must at least be 200 more than we are credited with. We are bound to investigate and get our rights.

OTTO STEINHOFF.

Columbus, O., Nov. 13.

Up-Hill Work in Virginia.

To THE PEOPLE.—The figures polled by the S. L. P. in this State are no indication of the Socialist strength owing to the fact that the ballot consisted merely of a maze of names, without any party designation, and there was nothing to guide the voter who did not happen to be "up to snuff" as to the personnel of the candidates of the five parties in the field. This election law of ours is an outrage, and it is likely to be fastened on us for many years to come by the constitutional convention, now sitting. The apathy of election day in Richmond was thick enough to cut it with a knife. Out of a registered vote of 18,000, only 5,270 men voted in the city. Out of 7,500 Republicans registered in Richmond, Hampton Hodge (Republican candidate for Governor), received the magnificent vote of 369. On every hand we meet the question: What in hell is the use of voting when the Democratic party has control of all the election machinery, and can throw out your vote if it so desires, or count it for the very reverse for which it was cast? In face of such a condition of things, the S. L. P. here has the devil of a battle to fight. But the comrades of Richmond and vicinity feel no discouragement over the vote, they will work harder than ever before.

ALEC B. McCULLOCH.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 12.

Well Done, Auburn, N. Y.

To THE PEOPLE.—Auburn has reason to be proud of its success in the recent municipal election. Starting into the primaries with only 17 section members and increasing to 27 in one month notwithstanding that Czolgosz was electrocuted a week previous to election day in the prison of our city, which gave the capitalist press another chance to howl that "Socialism was the kindergarten of Anarchy," we increased our vote from 156 last year to 168 this year. All hands are hard at work again to build up the circulation of the PEOPLE.

FRANK L. BRANWICK.

Good for Louisville, Ky.

To THE PEOPLE.—To-day we were able for the first time to get our official vote, no vote whatever having been given by the press. We came out with an increase of 78 votes. By this you can see that Louisville is O. K., having a good substantial increase to show, whereas the Debsites are simply not in it, showing that the Rev. Bigelow was about as successful in Louisville as the Rev. Vail in Indianapolis. Our field is clear now, watch us in the future.

ALBERT SCHMUTZ.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 13.

Albany Shows the Right Spirit.

To THE PEOPLE.—Section Albany has begun its campaign for 1902 with added determination and enthusiasm. At regular meeting, November 11, it received with approval the reports from the organizer, John C. Wieland, as to the work accomplished in behalf of the DAILY PEOPLE, and decided to spare no effort to win the souvenir offered by Section Los Angeles. We then elected a house committee, whose duty it is to keep headquarters, 119 State street, open every evening to receive visitors. Also an agitation committee was appointed to arrange a series of Sunday lectures during the winter. We also decided to have Comrade Frank Jordan speak at West Albany shops, at noon Saturday, November 16, weather permitting, and the same evening at headquarters, 119 State street, and Sunday evening, November 17, in Renselear

C. H. Pierce,

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 13.

Suggesting Anarchy.

To THE PEOPLE.—The below clipping is from the Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph" of last October 30:

"ANARCHISTS DRIVEN FROM LOYALHANNA.

"Greensburg, Pa., October 30.—Since the shooting at Loyalhanna, Sunday night, which resulted in the killing of one man and the probable fatal injury of another, troublesome times have been experienced there. Yesterday, Jospeh Brack, a patriotic Italian miner, marshaled about 100 fellow miners, and with revolvers and clubs sought an anarchist meeting in the vicinity, with the intention of breaking up the meeting and driving the reds out of the village. After an exciting fight the anarchists fled."

That much for fiction. Now for the true story:

At that shooting in Loyalhanna there was no right Anarchist, nor one Socialist interested. That man called Joseph Brack, whom that capitalist sheet praises as a good "patriotic" miner, is a mean rascal and is always hanging around the coattails of the superintendents of the Loyalhanna Coal & Coke Company to help him to squeeze the blood out of the poor miners especially out of his own countreymen, in order to force them to get their beer from him, as this said patriotic Joseph Brack is a beer agent of the Pittsburgh Brewing Company, and not a miner. If there are any anarchists in Loyalhanna, that Joseph Brack and the Superintendent Patterson must be the Anarchist, for that meeting took place two days before that shooting affair. Said meeting was called in the Loyalhanna Hall in order to find out means and ways, so that the Superintendent Patterson couldn't rob them any more of that small portion that the miners still get.

At the time that the said meeting was to take place that fine "patriotic" Jos. Brack was prowling about the streets like a wild beast does waiting for his victims, in order to see who went into the meeting. The miners whom he could hold away he held away from the meeting, saying: "Don't go to that meeting; the superintendent will discharge you; it is a Socialist meeting; stay away and go with me to my house; we'll have lots of beer." He was, of course, getting paid for his dirty work and beer by the superintendent.

Following schedule surely will interest the readers. Five years ago at the Pandora mine of the Loyalhanna Coal & Coke Company, wagons with a half foot of lumps piled on top gave weight 60,000 at 96c. per wagon. In 1901, with one foot of lumps on top, they pay the miners for 45,000 at a rate of 94c. per wagon. If they find a little piece of slate in a wagon they deduct 10,000 from a wagon. Friday last, Superintendent Patterson only found 88 wagons with slate and robbed the poor miners of only 44 tons of coal for the company.

Now, I leave it to the public who the Anarchists are, the poor miners, or said Jos. Brack and his Superintendent Patterson.

Down with these capitalists, their hirelings, labor lieutenants, their capitalistic sheets, who praise such a man and suggest to him a rowdyism of brandishing pistols which even he had not thought of. Wake up, workingmen, for the emancipation of all! Long live the S.L.P. and the Socialist Republic.

A. Workingman.

Latrobe, Pa., Nov. 13.

J. C. F. of Lynn, Take Notice!

To THE PEOPLE—In last Sunday's Letter Box I read that one of J. C. F. of Lynn, Mass. is desirious of obtaining a coy of the Hoboken "Observer" of Sept. 12th where Morris Eichmann exposes the "broadness" of the much-named Part. . If J. C. F. will send me his address I will forward him a copy of that paper.

I shall also be glad to send a copy of same to any comrade in any part of the country.

ABR. B. HERSCHMANN.
41 Third Street.

Hoboken, N. J. Nov. 13.

Bridgeport Kangs.

To THE PEOPLE—The editorial in the DAILY PEOPLE of Nov. 7th, 1901, (The European "Anarchist" and the American "Kangaroo") hits the nail on the head. It recalls to my mind a little incident which happened at the time the S. L. P. was getting ready to scrape the Kang barnacles from its body. At the time in question, I was standing one evening on corner of Water street and Fairfield avenue conversing with a comrade. We had noticed a number of the "alte Genossen" pass by the corner and go upstairs to Turn hall in a building which stands on this same corner. A comrade who understands German, seeing this also, and thinking there might be a German speaker from the "Volkszeitung" also went up into the hall, where to his surprise, Comrades! what do you think? Who should be holding forth there but some "altegenossen" from the "Volkszeitung." It was "Genosse" Herr Most, von die Freiheit. Each Kang wanted Johann Most to drink eins mit him, but Johann could not hold as much beer as a Kang. At any rate they entertained Johann in real old Kang style.

The Kangs here sing a song: I have heard them sing it. I could catch only the words, "Die Freiheit! Die Freiheit!" It looks as if the Kangs here are booming Herr Most's anarchist paper "Die Freiheit." It also looks as if the Kangs are some of the insect anarchists which the Illinois "Staatszeitung" advises the capitalists to rear in order to destroy the Socialist Labor Party.

It also looks as if Herr Most gave the Bridgeport Social Democrat Kangaroo some advice to that effect. . The Kang Social Debauchery have also adopted the hand with the torch as an emblem. This looks like the firebrand. I understand there is an anarchist paper by the name of "Firebrand."

Henry Mathern.

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 12.

On Organization.

To THE PEOPLE — Every Party member will hail with approval the suggestion recently made for promoting the Party's interests.

The necessity for thoroughly advertising Party meetings, and of holding fewer but larger and more dignified meetings, whenever and wherever possible should be apparent to all, likewise should the creation of lyceums for the instruction and development of members especially new members.

But what is of more importance is the work of organization itself. The Party members should take a greater interest in the doings of their sections or branches.

They should see to it that they select as their officers and committeemen, reliable, capable and persevering men, men who will not miss meetings, who will attend strictly and faithfully to the duties assigned to them until their completion or the end of their (the officers and committeemen's) terms, men who will not consent to accept every office thrust upon them and attend to none.

The Party sadly and badly needs an efficient corps of workers who will indefatigably attend to the internal requirements of the Party, and to whom the minutia of such work is not at all repellent.

The prevailing idea seems to be that in order for Party members to be an effective member, he must be a speaker or a writer. This idea is a wrong one. The division of labor which is a part of a labor organization as well as it is a part of an industry, proves the fallacy of the idea.

The diversity of our efforts, calls for a variety of workers, who, while they may never become speakers or writers, may become efficient in many other beneficial ways.

Besides speaking and writing, there is canvassing, the watching of polls, the preparing and managing of meetings, the purchasing and distributing of literature and the individual propagation of our ideas in shop, in mine, in tenement and in all the places where the workers congregate, and finally, constant and regular attendance at meetings.

Let our members keep in contact with the public by visiting places to which it resorts; let them increase their circles of acquaintances and shopmates, for to withdraw from them is to destroy one's influence and to diminish one's field of operations.

The power of organization—not loose, slipshod, indifferent organization—but firm, compact, interested organization—is the secret of the modern politician's and capitalist's success.

The work of better organization then should also claim our serious attention, for without we are bound to be involved in eternal difficulties.

Brooklyn, Nov. 12, 1901.

Brooklynian.

On Internal Matters.

To THE PEOPLE—As the election is over it will now be in order to devise means to increase the circulation of the DAILY AND WEEKLY PEOPLE. The WEEKLY should have at least a circulation of 100,000. I would like to hear the comrades discuss this question. Every intelligent working man in the United States should read the PEOPLE. Wherever the PEOPLE has a large circulation the Party is strong.

Here in Los Angeles we have an excellent Karl Marx class, which meets every Tuesday evening. We study from "Capital" every other Tuesday, and the alternating Tuesday we have an address from a comrade on some subject pertaining to Socialism or organization. Of course, this is aside from our regular Sunday night propaganda meeting. In this way we acquire a correct knowledge of economics and also train comrades to become speakers.

There is a lie going the rounds of the Kangaroo papers to the effect that the S. L. P. was unable to secure sufficient signatures to get on the ballot in San Francisco. The fact is that we had more than sufficient names but were thrown out for technical reasons, some of which might be traced to the fact that two Kangaroos are Election Commissioners, having been appointed to office by a capitalist mayor. But the San Francisco campaign has certainly proven the correctness of the S. L. P. trade union policy. The Kangs after boring from within for years were forced to attack the pure and simplers, because they put the Union Labor Ticket in the field, and Geo. Holmes a drunken traitor to the working class, who denounced the Kangs and M. Wilkins, and afterwards joined and supported a resolution in the Kang Party, not to send out Rev. speakers, went to speak from the same platform with Rev. Split Wilson, who speaks on, "Bread and Butter Problems and SPIRITUAL Needs," he, together with M. Wilkins, whom he formerly denounced, came together. Sure enough, political jobs and $15.00 a week as organizer will make strange bed-fellows.

Our entertainment for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE was a grand success and netted $42.50. The Kangs here are going to start another paper. The first paper they started lasted about three weeks, the last one "a monthly," about three months. Its motto was "We Will Tell the Truth Though the Heavens Fall." Well, the heavens did not fall, so the paper did. The Kangs seem to have a superfluous amount of editors, not one of which could tell a use-value from a beer mallet, but then California is a Kangaroo paradise and his antics must be enjoyed.

Branch Los Angeles will present a beautiful souvenir to the person who can get the greatest number of paid subscribers for the WEEKLY PEOPLE by July 10th, 1902. I think this a fitting way to celebrate the "Charge of the Kangaroos." Some comrades may not approve of the above method, but a little good natured emulation for the benefit of the Party will do no harm. The competitive system will not last very long so we might do this in remembrance.

Some of our members have asked me to request the PEOPLE to reprint some of our best poems, that have appeared in the PEOPLE such as the "Proletaire," "The Charge of the Kangaroos," etc, or to issue a pamphlet of Socialist songs and poems. They are handy for entertainments.

Comrades and friends patronize those who advertise in the DAILY or WEEKLY PEOPLE. Hustle up the circulation of the WEEKLY to 100,000 by July 10th, 1902.

H. J. S.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 7.

Rochester's "No. 19."

To THE PEOPLE.—Now that the election is over the result shows that fifteen months of the most cunning, lying and unscrupulous Kangaroo campaign, conducted by a ten times stronger enemy, could not do a bit to the S. L. P. here in Rochester. On the contrary, we are more determined and solidified than ever, and the fight for the next campaign has begun already and in good shape too. Of course it is to be understood that the fight did not cease with election day and then commence again anew, it will be merely a continuation of the former fight, a fight which never can, nor will cease until the overthrow of the capitalist system. But elecion day is the day on which the power of the rivals is shown to the world. The ballot box illuminates the situation like a lightning illuminates the sky in the night. But, telling as the votes are, to understand their significance fully, a man must know what has previously happened, and then he will be able also to draw some hints for the future.

During the last four months Section Monroe County of the S. L. P. held from two to five street meetings every week, with Comrades Edw. R. Markley and E. Harris as principal speakers. At these meetings the Kangaroos were badly denounced, all the more if we noticed any of them hanging around. Oh, heavens! a dog would be ashamed at the way these fighters (?) for the working class, (?) were treated: But they never dared to defend themselves; they bravely crawled away every time without even barking.

Last year they failed to take Rochester by surprise, so consequently they crept back in a smaller hole, and this year they concentrated all their force in the Seventeenth Ward, where Sieverman was going to be elected (!!!!) alderman, and, according to a statement made by the leading Kangaroo, G. Martindale, it was only for the denouncing done by those ——— ——— ——— ——— Markley and Harris, and that dirty rotten sheet which was distributed in the last minute, that he was defeated.

Wrongful and wicked as was our conduct, we could not appreciate their crawling. We were rather after an open, lively face to face fight, and, therefore, as soon as they opened up on their "stronghold," which they misname "Labor Lyceum," we also carried the fight right into it. The result was the same old backing out and whining of the Kangaroo "forces." One Sunday Kang Grady made it as a bitter complaint that we were "trying to coax them into a fight."

The Sunday before election is the day which the Rochester Kangs have every reason to mark with a red cross in their memory. (If they have such a thing as a memory.) On that day the "dirty, rotten sheet," mentioned above, was distributed in Sieverman's Seventeenth Ward, where he was running for alderman under the "number 19." Many readers of that "dirty, rotten sheet" said that every word about the Kangaroo which it contained was true and characteristic of what they knew of the Kangs. On that Sunday we had arranged a meeting in Goldstein's Hall in the Seventeenth Ward. However, it so happened that we could not get the tickets for the advertising of the meeting, and we thought we would be unable to hold that meeting in the Hall. We accordingly decided on a street corner meeting instead. To the surprise of our comrades they found a large crowd around the hall when they arrived. Wondering how this came about they learned that the Kangs had advertised with hand-bills during the previous days. a meeting of their own for the same place and time, but when they asked for the hall on Sunday morning they could not get it, as we had paid the hall rent in advance. That way we had a full house at that meeting in spite of some Kangs who tried to keep the visitors out of the hall. It is needless to say that the Kangs got all the roasting they deserved, and exposure to boot, as every charge was true and "took."

On the very same Sunday "Number 19" (which means Sieverman) was announced to lecture before the Labor Lyceum on the question "What a Social Democratic Alderman Could Do." Our comrades, well posted on that question, went there willing to aid him and refresh his memory on some points which he might have forgotten. But the valiant "No. 19" did not show up. Now, I do not want to say that he was afraid of the De Leonites; nor that he had to catch a train. We found out that he changed his mind at the last minute, thinking that it would be better to show by action and not by words "what a Social Democratic Alderman could do." He therefore hustled around in the Polish quarter of the Seventeenth Ward to show the voters there how TO SPLIT THEIR TICKET FOR NO. 19. !!!!!! They also distributed cards on which instructions were printed, and which will be understood when it is considered that we voted here by the voting machine. The instructions were: "Turn down the knob at the head of your column, then TURN BACK THE POINTER No. 19 in your column; go to the fifth column under emblem of the ARM AND TORCH AND TURN DOWN POINTER No. 19, then leave the booth."

Three cheers for class consciousness and "No. 19A." !!!!

A. M.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 10.

Triumphs Over Pollution.

To THE PEOPLE.—The election in Massachusetts shows a falling off for all parties except the S.L.P., notably the Republican and Social Democratic.

There was some pretence by the S. D.P. and Kang element that the S.L.P. had at last voted to "unite," but such stories could not carry far, even though one or two of the capitalist newspapers did assist them by calling the candidate of the S.D.P. the candidate of the S.L.P.

Moreover, had the S.D.P. not had the support of the citizens' and like fusion, compromise votes, it would have suffered still greater havoc. The end is clearly in sight.

Section Boston.

Boston, Nov. 9.

An Interesting Question Answered.

To THE PEOPLE.—Reading the article in the WEEKLY PEOPLE of November 2d headed "In Texas the Debserie of the Lone Star State tries to find out where it is at," I wish to state where it is at. When this same Captain Ross ran up against me personally here in Muncie he came here as organizer of the A. F. of H., and also representing the fast sinking reactionary "Annual Reunion Anxious for Political Jobs party," the S.D.P. alias "Socialist" party per—Indianapolis. Seated by the notorious armory-building Carey, he Ross, was here something over a week and, out of curiosity, went up in the Trades Council Hall, where they had him on exhibition. The strain of his voice moved me to such a pitch that I put some questions to which I got no answer, but was later put out of the hall for "interrupting a meeting"—by requesting an answer to the question why the S.D.P. tolerated this same Carey in their party.

One of them followed me out of the hall claiming to be a friend to me. He said I should not interrupt a meeting like that. This fakir's name is Lew James and I have my eyes on him watching his every move. Just got through chasing him to the wall last Sunday.

A little more about this Ross. He proved himself a labor fakir while here, by tapping the treasury of the Trades Council and never doing them any good. We will make these Labor Fakirs walk Spanish yet.

W. E. B.

Down Comes Humpty Dumpty in 'Frisco.

TO THE PEOPLE—It is a lovely morning this morning after our municipal election, in more ways than one. The Republican and Democratic, capitalist, candidates for the mayoralty are chewing the bitter cud of ignominious defeat. The late lock-out and sympathetic strike, engineered by the infamous Employers Association, has done its work. The pangs of hunger, the clubbings and shootings by the police, the deadly quarrels engendered between union and non-union workers have been remembered. Such electioneering as has been performed on behalf of class-unconscious Union Labor Party candidate Schmitz has perhaps never before been seen in any campaign in this city. Women were heard beseeching men to get back on the lock-out society that had taken the bread out of the mouths of their innocent children. Said children were decorated with badges on which the name of Schmitz appeared in large letters. The head-quarters of the disemployed were fitted up for mass-meetings and the candidates were untiring workers. In fact every union and many non-union men constituted themselves a committee of one to work for the ticket but especially for Schmitz.

Hence a wave of Schmitzism has knocked out the wave of Phelanism that swept over us a few years ago. What is Schmitzism? It means no policemen on the wagons that is all. If there should arise another conflict between the capitalist and his wage-slaves, while Schmitz is in power, he will put more on the side walks for he prides himself upon his fairness to the capitalist, as well as to the laborer, and "law and order" must be maintained, a very trite saying in view of the fact that no candidate on any party ticket advocates a suspension of law and order.

Another thing this so-called representative of labor prides himself upon is that his party has left him entirely free and unpledged, which speaks volumes for the infantile innocence of the pure and simple Union Labor Party. Indeed they are innocent. The man is a capitalist who runs a machine shop in the daytime and fiddles in a restaurant band in the evening. He takes in scab-work at his shop and belongs to the Musicians' Union as otherwise he could not play in a union band.

I said it was a lovely morning; so it is, for the sun is shining and the labor fakirs, P. H. McCarthy and others, who have swung the Building Trades Council into the Democratic capitalist camp are gnashing their teeth with rage. It is Fureseth against McCarthy—fakir against fakir—pull devil pull baker.

But the Kangs—the soshalest party.—I had almost forgotten to allude to them, which is not surprising for they have dropped so cleanly out of sight that a microscope is necessary to find them at all. They worked hard and spent lots of fool's money foolishly, for your Reverend talker comes high and big halls, for him to talk in, are not hired for nothing. "Oh! they were to have a big vote this time." "Oliver Everett had kept the S. L. P. off the official ballot. "A socialist would vote their ticket, if he was a socialist for there was no other he could vote."

You could not mention 2,000 as the strength of their vote. 7,000 was about the figure. And now where are they? The published incomplete returns give:

Wells, Rep.	12,256
Tobin, Dem.	8,646
Schmitz, U. S.	14,191
Ames, Soshalest	492

Possibly the parti-colored sochalests may increase the number when the returns are complete; but nobody is noticing them, except to laugh

S. L. P. Section San Francisco, and its ally the local Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, being off the official ballot did not lay down their arms, but publicly exposed the nefarious underhand trickery of the Kangaroos and advised all comrades and sympathizers to refrain from voting.

In the election of Schmitz Labor has struck out blindly for freedom; but it has struck, and on the political field. Let us hope it will soon learn to strike with truer aim using the Arm and Hammer—the class conscious vote of the S. L. P.

John Robertson,

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 6.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

E. W. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Under the Democratic Governor, Flower, there was passed in this State a 10-hour law for railroadmen. That was the law that the switchmen of Buffalo in '92 and the trolleymen of Brooklyn in '95 struck to enforce, and the militia was sent to help to break.

H. F., DETROIT, MIH.—Your talk is of the nature of that of the man about to be hanged who complained that they were pulling the rope so tight that it would kill him. Of course there is a terrible outcry againnst the S. L. P. Is the Socialist theory of class interests and the resulting class struggle mere vaporings? Of course all the material innterests that derive sustenance from existing conditions must have their hands raised against the S. L. P., from the trust magnate down to the labor fakir. This outcry is not only expected, it is courted. If the S. L. P. did not cause the outcry that would be a proof of its worthlessness.

J. S., NEW YORK.—Yes; we know all about the article in the London "Justice" by M. Beer, alias Baer, alias Bier. For 50 cents we could have got him to write an article in just the opposite sense. The matter can keep. Shall take the gentleman up when we have nothing better to do and pitch-fork him. In the meantime, it is enough to point out that he who does not gather from Beer's own words that he is a crook, whom the S. L. P.'s sturdy democracy baffled, must be very much of a block-head.

P. F., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Shall refuse to discuss the matter with you before you drop all the fabrications upon which your union theory is based. We are ready to grant the point that nobody in the S. L. P. is infallible; consequently, that the Party's Trade Union policy may be mistaken. But in order to argue the point we can't allow you to start from premises that are pure inventions. So long as those, who hold as you, proceed to prove your case against the S. L. P. by allegations that are false, the S. L. P. justly comes to the conclusion that its position is right, so right that to combat it lies must be raised as starting points.

S. P. N., BUFFALO, N. Y.—If you must submit to the fakir to the extent that you say, for a living, then why not submit also to the capitalist class and give up all effort at emancipation?

R. M., NEWARK, N. J.—You have used up seven large folios to suggest what could have been suggested in a few lines, to wit: That the S. L. P. go back to the days when it presented the anomalous picture of a political party that did not go into politics, and when, for that very reason it was as much the idol of the Organized Scabbery as a complaisant husband is the idol of the fellow who should figure as co-respondent in a divorce suit.—Hardly!

"YALE, NEW HAVEN, CT.—Several others. One other advantage derived by the labor lieutenant of the capitalist, and, through him, his capitalist colonel, through the "check-off" system is this: Through the check-off the rank and file need not attend meetings to pay dues. In that way whatever grievances the rank and file, when gathered in numbers, would ventilate at meetings, evaporate. The meetings of the union remain wholly in the hands of the Organized Scabbery and their henchmen. In other words in the hands of the lieutenants of the company.

W. R. K., CLEVELAND, O.—Those Kangaroo Social Democratic campaign leaflets in this city were not lampoons against the S. L. P. only; they were also lampoons against Debs and all the work he had put in. For instance, one of those lampoons contains this passage:

"The vote of the Socialist Labor Party in 1898 was 82,204. THE SAME ORGANIZATION, under the name Social Democratic Party, received in 1900, 96,918 votes."

So that the vote polled for Debs in the States of Arkansas, Delaware Florida, Maine, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee and West Virginia in which the S. L. P. of 1898 had no organization, and which cast not one vote towards the 82,204 of that year, are simply gobbled up by the Kangaroo cormorant, and Debs is non est. The point could be made still stronger. What is said will do. No wonder the lie did not take.

W. J. E., PITTSBURG, PA.—Of course, the answer referred to that matter. Shall expect to hear the progress of the affair, so as to publish steps taken. The original matter was crowded out of last week. But goes in now. You need no advice: you are in good hands.

R. G., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Not a single new thing. The only revelation that Edw. Bernstein made is that the German Social Democracy was as he put it himself, ranting with revolutionary phrases, while in fact it was a bourgeois reform party. That it should be that he approved of. What he objected to was its revolutionary affectation. Outside of that the man enlightened the world on not a single point.

A. M., NEW LONDON, CT.—Just so. The S. L. P. can stand any storm. Like a taut ship it can neither be wrecked nor capsized.

F J., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Matter received. Shall be used at an early date.

E. T. L., BOSTON, MASS.—The speech on "Socialism vs. Anarchy," delivered in your city on last October 13, will soon appear in pamphlet form. The stenographic report is now in the hands of the Manager of the Labor News Company. In the report omission was made of the names of those who asked questions. We are waiting to get them from Boston.

H. R., NEW YORK.—Does not your letter contain a contradiction? Can a man be intelligent and yet swallow down all the preposterous lies dished up by the Kangaroos?

E. T. N., YONKERS, N. Y.—The important thing to-day is not so much to pound economics into the heads of the workingmen as to direct their own instincts away from the capitalist class.

A. L., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Send on the matter. The topics are good. Shall use it if at all possible.

W. T L., WORCESTER, MASS.—No one would be happier than the S. L. P. if your estimate were right, and we could say there are over 20,000 Socialist votes cast in your State. But we have long learned the folly of being guided in our recognition of what is by what we would wish. We have learned to recognize facts, though often in doing so the heart has had to ache. The facts, that go to disprove the claim that the Social Democratic vote of Massachusetts is a Socialist vote, rise mountain high. Taxation arguments, vaccination speeches, real estate promotors addresses by candidates, Social Democratic officials voting franchises to capitalists and armories also, fraternal relations with notorious members of the Organized Scabbery, etc., etc., all these are facts, undeniable facts: and all bring to the bar and give the lie to the Social Democratic claim of being a Socialist affair.

L. T. D., DULUTH, MINN.—Shall keep tab.

M. M., CHICAGO, ILL.—You will ever notice how true the saying is that, in the shipwreck of drunkenness, self-love is the only sentiment that floats. Rum-sodden as the labor fakir is, his self-love, the only sentiment in him that has not gone to the bottom, corks him up and inevitably places him in an attitude of violent hostility to the S. L. P. Time spent upon that gentry is time wasted, unless you propose to begin by submitting them to the Keeley Cure. And that would take too long. Your plan of an open letter to them would be sensible only if it meant only nominally for the fakirs, and is meant actually as a pretext to talk to the rank and file or the workers in general.

D. J., NEW YORK.—Why, you silly! The idea of asking a Kangaroo for proofs! Don't you know it is sacrilege to find fault with being slandered by those worthies, and that to resent their conduct is execrable Deleonism? Go to; and be wiser in future.

W. G., BOSTON, MASS.—Socialism is built on the self-evident fact that, without man owns his tools of production, he is the wage slave of the man who does. The corollary of this fact is that, seeing the modern tool of production is too large to be operated by any one man, and needs extensive co-operation, the individual can not own it; it must be owned collectivel.

C. Y., CANTON, O.—The man lives b his ink

A. H. A., CLINTON, IOWA.—Bryan may change? Having harped so long on the string of the "Crime of 73," there is nothing he can now do but to hang himself with it or be mute. Give up that hope.

I. J., CLEVELAND, O.—The "unholy Scotch current" is the healthy current that is now manifesting itself in the English Socialist movement . The name was given to it by one of those who felt the "unholiness" of S. L. P. influence.

S. N., NEW YORK.—We are not, and have not for some time been in the confidence of the "Volkszeitung." Can't tell what their plans are regarding a daily English paper, or the promises of subsidy they may have received from the Organized Scabbery. That they would like an English daily is probable; and quite possible are subsidies from the Organized Scabbery. That's as far as we can go. The spectacle of such a paper would, however, be edifying. It would be edifying to compare the stinginess with which the Organized Scabbery dribbles its votes upon the Kangaroo Party, with the bountifulness that the same Organized Scabbery would bestow its funds upon a paper that booms that party and at the same time upholds the gentlemen who enforce the check-off system in their unions. Such a paper would be quite a page in the history of labor corruption in America.

A. W., NEW YORK.—Any time in the afternoon.

D. M. S., PITTSBURG, PA.—Your letter will be published omitting, however, all the arguments you make on the vote in R. I. The omission will have to be made because the words, "Rhode Island" in C. K.'s letter were inserted here by oversight, due to the letter being dated "Providence, R. I." C. K. referred only to Massachusetts.

M. F. C., KAWEAH, CAL.—The Social Democracy of New York city had a ticket in the field this year. It was headed by Ben Hanford of the check-off system Typographical Union No. 6.

IL PROLETARIO.

Official organ of the Socialist Labor Party in the Italian language.

Published, 208 Bleecker St., N. Y.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held Nov. 15th, 2-6 New Reade street with John T. Keveney in the chair. Absent without excuse, Hammer, Klein and Forbes. The financial report for the week ending Nov. 9th showed receipts, $10; expenditures, $30.33.

Communications: One from Section Hartford, depicting the state of affairs locally, and promising good work for the Party and the Alliance. One from Evansville, Ind., relative to difficulties with the Stahl ring in New York. One from San Francisco explaining the legal fight against the Kangaroos; also another asking whether a member may be elected chairman at two successive meetings of a section. Resolved to inform questioner that a member may be elected and act as many consecutive times as the section chooses to elect him. J. A. Stromqvist, Albuquerque, N. M., made application for membership at large which was granted. Minnesota State Committee reported 42 dues stamps lost in the mails and requested that these be replaced. Request granted. A number of questions from Banning, Pa., relative to the trial of charges and status of members were answered. Auburn, N. Y., reported election of officers and hopeful condition of the Section which is growing continuously. Duluth, Minn., reported the establishment of section headquarters on prominent thoroughfare of the city in a place suitable for the holding of lectures; the Setion is in good working order and proposes to be heard from. Section Cleveland, O., wanted information about application of Art. 2, Sec. 6 of the constitution, and the National Secretary was instructed to reply.

Resolved, to call upon editorial management of Il Proletario to translate and publish the manifesto of the S. T. & L. A.

Resolved, to audit and close for final wind-up the books of the DAILY PEOPLE Committee.

Resolved, to send special notice to absentee membes of the N. E. C. to attend next meeting on November 22d, without fail.

Communications were also received from New Brunswick, N. J., Providence, R. I. The Abendblatt, etc., etc.

Rudolph Katz, Recording Secretary, pro tem.

CALL FOR GENERAL VOTE.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:—The Sections of the S. L. P. are herewith called upon to have their members take a general vote on the candidates nominated for delegate to represent the Socialist Labor Party at the National convention of the SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE, to be held in Providence, R. I., on December 2nd. One delegate is to be elected, hence let each member vote for one candidate.

The candidates are:	**Vote Cast.**
Curran, Thomas, of Section Providence, R. I.	
Kroll, Charles, of Section Providence, R. I.	
Schulberg, S., of Section Allegheny County,, Pa.	

Enter the vote cast for each opposite his name and report the result to the undersigned not later than FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1901.

The following comrades were also nominated but declined the nomination: De Leon, Daniel; Remmel, Valentine; Sanial, Lucien.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2—6 New Reade street,
New York City.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:—In view of the resignation of Comrade Charles Kroll, of Providence, R. I., as a candidate for delegate to the S. T. & L. A. National Convention, Sections will please strike his name off the list when voting. Such Sections as have already sent in their vote and desire to vote over again may do so, provided the vote is returned in due time.

Henry Kuhn, Nat'l Sec'y.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged	$3154.12
10th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.00
34th and 35th A. D., N. Y., City	4.50
Henry Hange	.25
Section Plainfield, N. J.	4.00
Section Pittsfield, Mass.	5.00
Louis Kupfer, 12th A. D., N. Y. City	1.00
A. Anderson, 7th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.00
Section Allegheny Co. Pa.	
Hayden Morgan	.50
Jacob Stump	1.00
John Curry	1.00
20th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.	6.00
John Stegeman	1.00
Wm. Heyman, 30th A. D., N. Y. City	4.00
Section Bridgeport, Conn.	1.00
Section Wilmerding, Pa.	5.00
Section Winona, Minn.	
Martin Carlson	2.00
E. McNutt	4.00
Constant Gernes	2.00
Carl Kuederli	1.00
Jos. Singbartl	.25
Educational Union	5.00
Mike Ryan	1.00
Max A. Goltz	6.75
Albert Gerson	1.00
G. H. Campbell	5.00
1st, 3d and 5th A. D., N. Y. City	
Edw. Hoecher	1.00
John Kelly	.50
Patrick Walsh	.50
2d and 4th A. D., N. Y. City	
M. Shaynin	5.00
Ch. Nagel	4.00
L. Abelson	1.00
Wohl	1.00
Section Lynn, Mass.	
Michael Tracy	1.00
John J. Hickey	1.00
Chas. Zolot, Peekskill, N. Y.	1.00
Section Auburn, N. Y.	
B. Giblin	1.00
Dr. C. W. House	1.00
Section St. Louis, Mo.	30.00
Section Grand Junction, Colo.	
Nelson Pritchard	1.00
W. E. Ten Eyck	1.00
Oscar Freer, Columbus, Ohio	1.00
23d A. D., N. Y. City	4.00
28th A. D., N. Y. City	
Arthur Rosenberg	3.00
Daniel De Leon	15.00
Women's Branch, Section Providence, R. I.	25.00
16th A. D., N. Y. City	4.00
Section Malden, Mass.	5.00
Section Louisville, Ky.	5.00
Section Muncie, Ind.	8.00
Section Stamford, Conn.	4.00
Section Montgomery Co., Pa.	1.50
27th Ward Branch, Section Allegheny County, Pa.	1.00
Section Allegheny Co., Pa.	
John Desmond	3.00
S. Schulberg	2.00
Section New Haven, Conn.	2.40
Section New Haven, Conn.	2.60
Section Troy, N. Y.	9.00
Collected at meeting of Section Troy, N. Y.	6.86
Proceeds of a dance held by Sections Rensselaer and Albany Co., N. Y.	27.85
Bernstein, 28th A. D. N. Y. City	2.00
Total	$3405.18

In the acknowledgement on Nov. 10th, O. Seidel, Philadelphia, Pa., was credited with $1.00, which should have been $2.00. Section Philadelphia, Pa., was credited with $2.00 by error. The total is correct as published. The 50 cents credited to J. Sheppard, Bridgeport, Conn., in the DAILY PEOPLE of Nov. 3rd, was intended for Section Bridgeport, Conn.

Edward Dittrich,
Cashier.

Frank D. Lyon Prosecution Fund.

R. Hess, N. Y. City	$1.00
J. Wilenkin, N. Y. City	1.00
George Scheer, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
A. Anderson, 7th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Thomas Jacob, Jersey City, N. J.	.50
23d A. D., New York City	
William Larson	.50
James Kavanaugh	.50
E. Twomey	1.00
A. Westerberg	.50
J. P.	1.00
A. Larson	.50
Section Louisville, Ky.	2.50
Section No. Hudson Co., N. J.	
A. L. Fricke	.25
F. Werdenberg	.25
E. A. Silberger	.25
G. Edelmann	.25
J. Burke	.25
W. Thuemmel	.25
19th A. D., Brooklyn N. Y.	
Henry Kober	1.00
Geo. Schmahl	1.00
F. B.	1.00
28th A. D., N. Y. City	4.00
Wolf Kops, N. Y. City	.50
Jacob Kops, N. Y. City	.50
L. Rosenthal, N. Y. City	1.00
Jacob Zimmer, West New Brighton, N. Y.	1.00
Gustave Johnson, West New Brighton, N. Y.	1.00
Sam. Winawer, N. Y. City	1.00
M. Biell, St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
J. Rossmeisl, Hartford, Conn.	1.00
Totals	$26.50
Previously acknowledged by Daily People office	$20.30
Grand total	$46.80

Henry Kuhn, Nat'l Sec'y.

THE LYON FUND.

Monies Received by the Texas State Committee.

Received for the "LYON FUND" at this end of the line up to date:

Gustav Duerr, Cleveland, Ohio.	$ 1.00
Herm. Alzuhn, Cleveland, Ohio.	.25
Herm. Dersch, Cleveland, Ohio.	.10
Collections in meetings of Section Cleveland, Ohio	6.03
William Garrity, Akron, Ohio.	2.00
(Sent by P. C. Christiansen)	
Mrs. Stevens, East St. Louis, Ill	.50
Henry Stevens, East St. Louis, Ill	.50
G. Stevens, East St. Louis, Ill.	1.00
Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill.	1.00
A. Paradox, Allentown, Pa.	.25
Chas. J. Pollard, San Antonio, Tex	2.50
J. V. Kendall, San Antonio, Tex	2.50
Frank Leitner, San Antonio, Tex	2.50
Carl Spahr, San Antonio, Tex.	1.00
Total	$21.13

Frank Leitner, Secretary Texas State Committee, S. L. P.
San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 14.

Daily People General Fund.

A. B., West Hoboken, N. J.	$5.00
John Lidberg, St. Paul, Minn.	3.00
Total	$8.00
Previously acknowledged	$16,125.02
Grand total	$16,133.02

Henry Kuhn, Financial Sec.-Treas., Daily People, Committee.

Standard Union Libel Case Fund.

J. T. Walsh, Seattle Wash.	$1.00
John Lindberg, St. Paul, Minn.	.50
Total	$1.50
Previously acknowledged	$26.00
Grand total	$27.50

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

PITTSBURG S. T. & L. A. FAIR

An Ambitious Effort by D. A. 15 That Should Receive Generous Aid.

The FAIR which is being arranged by Pittsburg District Alliance No. 15, S. T. & L. A., to be held from December 18 to December 25, has now assumed definite form.

Tickets will be sent out during the present week and all readers of the Party organs will be asked to assist in selling them.

Besides a vaudeville program, which will be announced later, the following musical program has been arranged for the first four nights:

First night opening:

Marseillaise, Dedicated to the success of the S. T. & L. A.

1. March, Belles of America, S. E. Morris.
2. Overture, Poet and Peasant, Suppe.
3. Selection, Bohemian Girl, Balfe.
4. Song and Dance, Love Letter, W. L. Hoskins.
5. Idylle, In Beautys Bower, Theo. Bendix.
6. Waltz, Womans Love, Fahrback.
7. Intermezzo, Cavaleria Rusticana, Mascagni.
8. March, Bismarck, Nedderinger.

Second night:

1. March, Princi Charmina, F. N. Innes.
2. Overture, For Old Time's Sake, Chas. K. Harris.
3. Polonaise, Royal Decree, J. P. Swift.
4. Trombone Solo, Romance, Bennet. S. G. Bartley, Soloist.
5. Patrol, Blue and Grey, Dalbey.
6. Tell Me Pretty Maiden, from Florodora.
7. Selection, National Melodies arranged by J. Rohr.
8. March, Hunky Dory, Abe Holzman.

Third night:

1. March, Little Africa, W. S. Wilmarth.
2. Overture, Ramoud, A. Thomas.
3. Selection, Offenbachiana, Offenbach.
4. Hearts and Flowers, Lobani.
5. Clarionet Solo, Selected, James Wilson Soloist.
6. Waltz, Wedding of the Winds, J. S. Hall.
7. Intermezzo, Salambo, T. T. Morse.
8. March, The Daisy and the Butterfly, arranged by Boyer.

Fourth night:

1. March, Hail the Spirit of Liberty, Sousa.
2. Overture, Zampo, Herrod.
3. Mazourka, Amoroso, Navarro.
4. Narcissus, arranged by S. G. Bartley.
5. Recollection of War and Peace, arranged by J. Rohr.
6. Intermezzo, Salome, arranged by Wm. Loraine.
7. Waltz, O Schoene Zeit, arranged by J. Rohr.
8. March, Kaltzen Yammer, J. M. Fulton.

The following presents have been received to date:

1 head rest, Mrs. Geo. A. Stockdale, Allegheny, Pa.

4 small horse shoes, Ed. Fornof, Allegheny, Pa.

1 coat collar spring, Hayden Morgan, Allegheny, Pa.

1 copy "Value, Price and Profit," cloth, Frank Janke, Indianapolis, Ind.

One dollar, Abr. B. Herschman, Hoboken, N. J.

Fifty cents, Geo. Dibb, Greensburg, Pa.

1 alarm clock, 14th Ward Branch Section Allegheny County, S.L.P.

1 view scope and 67 photographic views; 2 vols. Shakespeare, A. P. Huels, Stoneboro, Pa.

1 nickel plated horse shoe picture easel, Geo. A. Brown, Allegheny, Pa.

1 pair ladies' slippers, 1 pair gents slippers, 1 slipper holder, Louis Cohen, Newark, N. J.

1 fancy embroidered pillow, Mrs. Wm. J. Eberle, Allegheny, Pa.

One dollar, Local No. 130, Bartonville, Ill.

1 fancy opera shawl, Mrs. Arthur Keep, Franklin, Pa.

1 No. 3½ special guitar zither, 4 No. 2 guitar Zithers, D. M. Sachter, Allegheny, Pa.

1 "1900 Cloth Convention Proceedings," Wm. J. Eberle, Allegheny, Pa.

1 toilet pitcher (relic of the Johnstown flood), H. A. Goff, Sr., Pittsburg, Pa.

1 field glass, Chas. Kessler, Pittsburg, Pa.

We have the fakirs of Western Pennsylvania on the run and their speed will be accelerated during the coming year, in proportion to the success of the Fair.

The success of the Fair depends to a great extent on the number and variety of presents received from the comrades throughout the country and for that reason we again call upon all readers of the Party organs to come to our aid.

The comrades of Western Pennsylvania have at all times showed their willingness to assist the S.L.P. and S. T. & L. A. throughout the entire country and have promptly and generously answered every call for assistance.

The comrades throughout the entire land now have an opportunity to reciprocate.

So let the presents come thick and fast from near and far; be generous and don't be afraid that any gifts will be refused.

We can earnestly and solemnly assure you, that all presents will be cheerfully and thankfully received.

Send all donations as soon as possible to the Secretary of D. A. 15, Wm. J. Eberle, No. 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa.

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

The Entertainment Committee's Report of the Progress Made.

At the last regular meeting of the entertainment committee, of Section New York, S.L.P., Conrade S. D. Cooper presided. Arrangements for the Concert and Ball, to take place on Thanksgiving afternoon and evening at Grand Central Palace, were furthered to a great extent. Everything will be in apple-pie order in the next few days; friends and members of the Party may expect to see a grander and more elaborate entertainment than any given by the Party in the past. Mr. Kaltenborn will personally lead his orchestra of 45 musicians, and will himself render a violin solo.

The sub-committee having charge of the vaudeville programme will be able to give full details and particulars of their doings at the next meeting of the committee.

The programme when completed will be duly announced in the DAILY PEOPLE.

In the way of advertising the affair, the committee decided to print 25,000 "throwaways," and it is to be hoped that the comrades and friends of the Socialist Labor Party will circulate these throughout Greater New York as much as possible. Although the sale of tickets has been so far good—so good that a second 6,000 were ordered printed, we cannot too much urge upon the members of the Party and sympathizers to push the sale of tickets to even a greater extent that what they have done.

This affair will be the best ever given by the Party—it must be made a greater financial success that any in the past.

The Women's Auxiliary will again donate this year a banner to the sub-division of the Party selling the highest number of tickets and will bar from taking part in the contest those who have captured the prize on former occasions.

As for presents for the Bazaar and Fair we again call upon the members of the Party throughout the United States to gather as many articles as they can and forward them at once to Miss Kate Pryor, 2-6 New Reade street. Remember, comrades, that whatever little you may be able to send will be disposed of for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE, and it all goes towards establishing the DAILY PEOPLE upon a firm basis. Do not neglect to send something because you cannot go into it extensively. Anything of whatever sort or degree it may be can be disposed of to an advantage for the DAILY PEOPLE.

In the way of a novelty Mr. Alexander Piquart, a recent convert to the S.L.P., has prepared a number of pen-sketches, some copied from great artists, but the most of them of his own creation, and will sell same on this occasion for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE.

A sketch of Mr. Piquarts representing a copy of the DAILY PEOPLE and other Socialist literature was sold at auction at our last excursion for the sum of $24.00. This time he has made a large number of such drawings equally as good and some of real artistic value, which he intends to sell to the highest bidder, the money to go to the DAILY PEOPLE. Among others he has one representing a brawny American proletaire carrying the initials S. T. & L. A. upon the economic shield, while on a political shield standing complete to his right can be seen the arm and hammer and the letters S. L. P. True enough, Mr. Piquart understands the situation when he represents the S. L. P. as a completed political party, the creation of the American proletariat, for the wisdom of S. L. P. tactics cannot now be questioned except by the hirelings of the capitalist class and the dishonest element in the polynomial Kangaroo party, or whatever there is left of them. And truer still is Mr. Piquart's impression on his drawing that the economic shield of the American proletariat must be of his own make not an economic organization nursed and sustained by the capitalist class as are the economic organizations recommended by the fake socialist parties.

With the clear and honest minds though small in number comparatively speaking, now in the party, whether it be at the hustings in the future or be it an affair like the present one for the purpose of raising funds for the Party press, every effort of ours must and will be made a Grand Success.

We could not pass unnoticed the fact that whatever fighting material the S. L. P. now possesses, they are the offspring, the direct results of the DAILY PEOPLE. Without it the party would not be what it is to-day—a party feared and respected by its worst enemies.

Come then all ye who are with us, with a mighty effort do something for the education of the men that are to lead the American proletariat to victory—the DAILY PEOPLE that is showing us the road to emancipation from the wages system and capitalist criminality.

Sell all the tickets you can!

Gather as many presents as you can!

Secure advertisements for the special edition of the PEOPLE at the rate of one dollar an inch, single column, and send them to Hugo Vogt, 2-6 New Reade street.

Let the rallying cry of every militant in the S. L. P. be: Live the DAILY PEOPLE! Live the S. L. P.! Live the S. T. & L. A.!

Entertainment Committee,
A. Orange, Sec.

Allegheny County, Pa.

There will be a special meeting of the County Committee of Section Allegheny County on Sunday, November 24, at 10.30 a.m.

On Sunday, December 1, at 10.30 a.m., the next regular meeting will be held at which officers for the ensuing term will be elected.

Chicago Attention!

Section Chicago, S. L. P., will hold public agitation meetings evey Sunday 3 P. M., at 106 E. Randolph street, 2nd floor. Good speakers. Questions and discussion invited. Admission free. Comrades and sympathizers turn out and make these meetings a success.

M. L. Hiltner,
Organizer.

THE S. L. P. VOTE.

Further Returns From Various Quarters.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 14.—The official returning board has completed the count of the votes cast at the recent election in Allegheny county. The official return gilves for

State Treasurer.

State Treasurer—J. A. McConnel, S. L. P. 823; J. Mahlon Barnes, Public Ownership 125.

Justice of Supreme Court.

Justice of Supreme Court—Thomas Lawry, S. L. P. 837; Charles Heydreck, Public Ownership 121.

Judge Common Pleas Court No. 1.

Judge Common Pleas Court No. 1—Valentine Remmel, S. L. P. 862.

Judge Common Pleas Court No. 2.

Judge Common Pleas Court No. 2—W. J. Eberle, S. L. P. 862.

Judge of Orphans' Court.

Judge of Orphan' Court—George A. Brown, S. L. P. 845.

Coroner.

Coroner—William Nice, S. L. P. 853.

Director of the Poor.

Director of the Poor—Lorenz Helfich, S. L. P. 463.

The total vote polled last fall was 112,624; this year's total is 52,831; a loss of 59,793; the highest S. L. P. vote last year was 1,187; this year 862, a loss of 325 actual votes but a gain in percentage. The Kanks vote last year was 424; this year 125; a loss of 299 votes and an awful tumble in percentage.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The S. L. P. vote in this county last year was 47.

The Socialist Labor vote on Supreme Court Justice was divided as follows:

Amsterdam City:	
First ward	12
Second ward	4
Third ward	10
Fourth ward	19
Fifth ward	2
Sixth ward	1
Seventh ward	7
Eighth ward	4
Amsterdam town	5
Florida	11
Glen	2
Root	1
Palatine	1
St. Johnsville	1
Total	80

The Kangs vote in the county was 25.

Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The S. L. P. vote here is as follows:

Supreme Judge, Henry Busiegel	160
Member of Assembly, 1st District, Thomas Giblin	169
Member of Assembly, 2nd District, John P. De Vore	168
County Judge, Charles W. House	168
Special County Judge, Michael McNulty	168
Surrogate, Fletcher Dills	168
Special Surrogate, James F. Dunn	172
Sheriff, Jules Levrechon	168
Assessor, John H. Morris	165
Eighth Ward:	
Alderman, Chas. C. Hall	58
Supervisor, Frank L. Brannick	112

Rensselaer, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The S. L. P. vote here was 51 straight.

Union County, N. J.

The official canvass gives the following vote for gubernatorial candidates:

	1901	1900
Wilson, S. L. P.	150	206
Rev. Vail, Soc. Dem.	249	460

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 15.—James Doyle, S. L. P. candidate for Mayor, polled 199 votes; last year the vote was 121. T. Sweeney, S. L. P. candidate for councilman polled 238 votes. Fuller returns later.

Mesa County, Colorado.

Grand Junction, Colo., Nov. 9.—The S. L. P. vote for Mesa county, with several precincts missing, as far as can be ascertained is as follows:

Armstrong—County Judge	124
Gesberge—County Clerk	114
Pritchard—Sheriff	104
Johnson—Coroner	193
Currier—Treasurer	139
Sanders—Supt. Schools	140
Howard—Surveyor	149
Noland—Assessor	181
Sellers—Commissioner	142
Meserve—Justice of Peace	213

Tisbury Mass.

Tisbury, Mass, Nov. 10.—The S. L. P. vote here, 7; Dem. Social (Kang), 4. Despite the fact that half a dozen of our men have left here we increased our vote.

Hudson County, N. J.

The official canvass of the votes cast at the late election gives F. W. Wilson, Socialist Labor Party candidate for governorernor, 583 votes; the Rev. Charles H. Vail, Kangaroo Socialist, 1319.

New Brunswick, N. J.

New Brunswick, N. J., Nov. 13.—We did not have any watchers on election day, but thus far we have ascertained 12 straight votes in two wards; last year 8 votes in the six wards of the city. As usual, our tickets were withheld at the booths and had to be asked for. All the voters got at first were Republican and Democratic tickets.

Hamilton, Ohio.

Hamilton, O., Nov. 10.—So far as can be ascertained the S. L. P. polled 137 straight votes here. Last year the vote in the entire county was 108.

Erie, Pa.

Erie, Pa., Nov. 12.—The following is the correct vote for Erie, Erie county, Pa.:

	1901	1900
S. L. P.	171	149
S. D. P.	174	291

The any-old-thing party members here are very sore.

Pottstown, Pa.

Pottston, Pa., Nov. 12.—There was a light poll here on election day, the old parties dropped 25 per cent behind last election. The S. L. P. vote is 18, last year it was 29. The Kangs vote is 49, last year their vote was 93. The Kangs held numerous out-door meetings, had "noted" speakers, and spent considerable money. The S. L. P. did no agitating.

Bucks County, Pa.

The official count for Bucks County is James McConnel, 30; Thomas Lawry, 28; Barnes, 30; Heydrick, 21. Maloney and Remmel had 27 in 1900.

Butler County, Ohio.

The S.L.P. had a gain of 29 votes over 1900. We received over 157 in Butler County.

Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 16.—The official returns are as follows:

	S.L.P.	S.D.P.
Governor, H. T. Juergens	681	710
Lieutenant Governor, Francis Dixon	678	705
Teasurer, T. Adams	687	707
Attorney General, F. Henry	697	706
Judge, Samuel Burton	687	708
Clerk, J. R. Fraser	684	705
Member Public Works, Brower Margeson	686	707
COUNTY TICKET.		
Judge, J. C. Davey	680	694
Judge, Richard Koeppel	682	697
Judge, George Blickensdorfer	668	691
County Treasurer, J. Heidenrich	663	671
County Comm'r, H. Bratburd	662	679
County Auditor, P. C. Christiansen	680	675
Senator, J. D. Goerke	669	694
" John Kircher	678	694
" W. J. Holwell	675	678
" M. R. O'Furey	672	681
Representative, Paul Dinger	662	672
" C. B. Gunn	665	678
" August Mencke	662	674
" Frederick Brown	663	671
Joseph Gable	663	667
" Joseph Reiman	664	672
" Adam Mitchell	663	677
" Alfred Carlson	662	674
" Edward Keim	666	675
" Robert Zillmer	663	671

"UNION" SUPPORT.

Kang Find It Vanishes On Election Day.

Sellerville, Pa., Nov. 13.—The S. L. P. straight vote in
Sellersville 3.
Telford 3.
Reliance 1.
Sonderton 1.
Perkasie 1.

The organized scabbery of the cigarmakers have a local here of over 100 members. They supported the Kangaroo Public Ownership ticket with 8 straight votes. At Souderton where there is a local of cigarmakers the Kangs didn't get a vote.

Last week several cigarmakers, members of the International Union left East Greenville for Tampa, Fla., to scab it on the striking La Resistencia men. Next Monday another batch of International Union scabs will leave Perkaise for Tampa.

* * *

Pueblo, Colo.

Pueblo, Colo., Nov. 14.—Last year the S. L. P. polled 57 votes here. For 1901 we will not know the vote until the official count is declared, but indications point to a 50 per cent. increase.

* * *

Jacob's Creek, Pa.

Jacob's Creek, Pa., Nov. 13.—The S. L. P. stands solid as a rock. Last year it polled eight votes, this year it polled seven straight votes and one split. The Kangs did not get a single vote.

The Vote in Rockland County.

Nyack, N.Y., Nov. 18.—The returns from Rockland county give M. Steel, S. L. P. candidate for Assembly, 31 votes. This year was the first that the Party had a county ticket in Rockland county. Now that the S. L. P. wedge is entered the S. L. P. hammer will be used to drive it clear through the capitalist tickets.

Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 18.—The following is the official count of the S. L. P. and Kang vote for Cuyahoga county.

	S. L. P.	Kang
Governor	681	710
Lieutenant-Governor	678	705
State Treasurer	687	707
Attorney-General	696	706
Judge Supreme Court	686	708
Clerk Supreme Court	684	705
Board Public Works	686	707

Holyoke S. L. P. Caucuses.

The Holyoke Socialist Labor Party caucuses were held Saturday night, Nov. 16, 1901, at French Hall, and these nominations were made:

For Alderman in Ward 2, Henry St. Cyr.

For Alderman in Ward 3, Moritz E. Ruther.

For Delegates to the City Convention, Albert Klee, J. Elzar, A. Charest, Henry Noffke, Max K. Tiedemann, Max H. Tiedemann, Dennis Carney, Otto Beach, Michael J. Marsh.

For City Committee, Henry St. Cyr, Albert Klee, Henry Noffke, Moritz E. Ruther, Dennis Carney, Max K. Tiedemann, Max H. Tiedemann, Otto Beach, Michael J. Marsh.

The nominating convention will be held on Thursday night, November 21, at 8 o'clock at City Hall.

Veal in Minnesota.

Winona, Nov. 22.
Lake City, Nov. 23-24.
Red Wing, Nov. 25-26.
St. Paul, Nov. 27-29.
Stillwater, Nov. 30.
Minneapolis, Dec. 1.
Osseo, Dec. 2.
Fergus Falls, Dec. 3-4.
Ada, Dec. 5-6.
Crookston, Dec. 7-8.
Noble, Dec. 10.
Red Lake Falls, Dec. 11-12.
Henning, Dec. 13.
Brainard, Dec. 14-15.
Duluth, Dec. 16-17.
Two Harbors, Dec. 18-19.
Sturgeon Lake, Dec. 20.

Pittsburg's DAILY PEOPLE Banquet.

Section Allegheny County, Pa., of the S.L.P., has arranged an 8 p.m. Thanksgiving Day Banquet at Headquarters No. 111 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Tickets cost 50c. each and as the proceeds are to go to the DAILY PEOPLE all members and sympathizers should certainly be on hand.

Preliminary arrangements were made Wednesday evening, November 13, when a meeting of laides, who will assist in making the Banquet a success, was held. The Menu, which was decided on, will include soup, oysters, roast turkey and cranberry sauce, ice cream and many other delicacies. Toasts will be responded to by the various speakers of the Section and the Daily People Banquet will undoubtedly be a success in every way.

Another meeting, at which the final arrangements will be made, will be held at the County Headquarters, Sunday evening, November 24th, and all ladies who are willing to give their assistance are cordially invited to attend.

Tickets can be had from any of the Branch Organizers and must be contracted for, on or before Sunday, November 24th, so that we will know definitely how many plates are to be provided for.

Here is an opportunity that no one should miss. You can aid our DAILY PEOPLE by attending our banquet.

An Inqiry about Songs.

The Socialist Singing Society of St. Paul, would be very thankful if readers of THE PEOPLE will inform us where we can get words and music for Socialist songs for use for male voices (chorus). Comrades and friends will please write to Samuel Johnson, 607 Jackson street, St Paul, Minn.

Scandinavian and English is what we are in need of.

Samuel Johnson,
Sec'y Scand. Socialist Sing. Soc'y.

Presents Received for Week Ending November 16th.

Zither-guitar, from Wolf Kaps, of New York city; Crocheted Scarf from Mrs.E.A. Carlson, Cleveland, O.; Fancy Handkerchief Case from E. J. Burrows and wife, Pine, Col.; Silk Wall Pocket from Mrs. B. Schwenner, Johnstown, N. Y.; Two Floral Ornaments and One Fancy Calendar from Mrs. Pouroff, New York city; Fancy Table Cover from Mrs. A. Richman, New York City; Framed Picture from Mrs. W. Libin, New York city; Fancy Ornament from Miss Katz of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hand Carved Sandal Wood Handkerchief Box from Mr. Winauer, New York City; Five China Ornaments from Thos. Langen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Two Sofa Pillows, Fan, Chromo, Lady's Silk Collar, 3 white Silk Ties, White Apron, Child's Dress, Photograph and 13 small articles from the 28th A. D., New York city; Sofa Pillow from Elizabeth Brickner of Troy, N. Y.; one pair Bedroom Slippers from Mrs. A. M. Berus, Chicago, N. Y.; pair fancy ornamental slippers from Mrs. Henry Tyson, N. Y. City; hand carved picture frame and easel from Mrs. Strauch, N. Y. City; some fancy ornaments from Mrs. A. Keep, N. Y. City; white silk muffler from Thos. Reedy, Lowell, Mass; three French dolls; 16 German books from Section Troy, S. L. P.; five pictures from Max Forker, Brooklyn, N. Y.; quilt from Mrs. A. Blome, West Hoboken, N. J.; four fancy hat pins and silk tidy from Mrs. M. Traschil, Johnstown, N. .; comb and brush and one-half ton of coal from Mr. Rohde, New York city; one German book and a pair of opera glasses from O. Beldner, New York city; cloth bound copy of History of the Commune, from Anna Retter, New York city; 3 books and ornament from Sophie Beldner, New York city; Zither from H. Piper, Geneva, O. Set of furniture, game of checkers, two pencil boxes and game from C. Geller, Brooklyn, N. Y.; doll, pipe, box of writing paper, compass, school box, two tooth brushes, bank and thermometer, from H. F. Nims, Brooklyn, N. Y.; one pair cuff buttons, made of Mexican silver coins, from A. Kendal, San Antonio, Tex.; linen bureau cover from Mrs. F. Gayer, of Collinsville, Ill.; nine pipes from William Wasmuth, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Westchester County, N. Y.

The branches of the S. L. P. and members-at-large in Westchester County, are requested to send their votes on delegates to the S. T. & L. A. convention to P.J. Troy, 18 Parker street, Yonkers, N. Y., in time for him to transmit same to the National Secretary by Nov. 28.

Milwaukee, Wis. Attention!

The Socialistische Liedertafel will celebrate their 6th anniversary on Sunday, December 8th. The committee on arrangements, as well as all the members are working hard and trying their best to make this year's festival the greatest success ever accomplished. Place, time, programme and further details will be announced later.

By order of committee,
Herm. Lander.

Frank Jordan's Dates, Homeward Bound.

Comrade Frank Jordan, on his way from New York City to Indianapolis will speak at the following places:

Rochester, November 20.
Buffalo, November 21.
Erie, November 22.
Cleveland, November 23—24.

After Cleveland Jordan will speak in a number of places in the State of Ohio under the auspices of the Ohio State Executive Committee.

Henry Kuhn,
National Sec'y

Frank Jordan's Dates in Ohio.

Akron, Nov. 25.
Canton, Nov. 26-27.
East Liverpool, Nov. 29.
Steubenville, Nov. 30.
Columbus, Dec. 1.
Dayton, Dec. 2.
Hamilton, Dec. 3.
Cincinnati, Dec. 4-8.

P. C. Christiansen, Secretary, Ohio State Executive Committee.

S. L. P. Lectures in Pittsburg.

Workingmen of Allegheny County are invited to attend the lectures which are held every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 111 Market street.

November 24—Wm. Adams, "The Wastes of the Competitive System."